Wilmington Journal.

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HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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And Postmaster-General Creswell is d to be willing to take anything that an Senator and Cabinet member can take h propriety."

Wash. Correspondent N. Y. Herald.

We have no doubt of it. Mr. Cresswell, feel sure, will take anything he can get. e rather think, however, that the best ng "he can take with propriety" would the train for home.

THE Northern papers are full of praise General Meade and of the pomp and gnificence of his funeral. A discreet nce, however, is maintained in reference to his conduct when in charge of the te of Georgia during Reconstruction ys. No Federal officer commanded the spect and confidence of the Southern ople in a higher degree than did General ade prior to his assumption of authority that State. His conduct then, however owed that our confidence was misplaced. We make these remarks with reluctance. is not pleasant to speak thus of the dead; t a sense of duty to our own people kes it imperative on us to see that the cords now being made for future histons shall speak the truth.

Colonel S. L. Fremont.

The refusal of Colonel Fremont to rve any longer as President of the Cape ar Agricultural Society, will cause regret all its friends. The marked success of r Fairs has been, in a very great measre, due to the untiring energy and the od judgment with which Colonel Fremont has devoted himself to their managent. The Fairs have been of great nefit to us in bringing money and people our city. Our merchants and the people nerally understand this and duly appreate the services of Colonel Fremont. ey will not soon forget the efforts he has ade to promote the prosperity of our y.

But while we regret the loss of the outing President, we most cordially and pefully welcome the incoming one. olonel Allmand McKoy needs no introction at our hands to the people of the pe Fear, no matter what their calling y be. Faithful and efficient in the charge of every duty, the well known aracter of the man gives the amplest urance that the affairs of the Association l not suffer in his hands.

THE Raleigh *News* makes the following uments upon the poisoning of the late v. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, and the subsent arrest of his wife and daughter, erefore. We cheerfully unite with the ves in the high testimony it bears to the aracter and standing of the late Dr. ith. He was an able man, an effective acher, a useful citizen, and one of the st eminently practical and sincere ristians we have ever known.

It has been our fortune, too, to know r. Smith's family, and we were inexessibly shocked to learn that his wife d favorite daughter had been charged th his murder. We do not hesitate to press our belief in their perfect innocence. e presume there is no doubt that the ison was administered in the seidlitz wders. We presume also that it is true at Mrs. Smith kept the key of the closet which a vial of strychnine was kept; t we presume also that it is the common actice for the mistress of the family to rry the keys of the house; and we presme again that it is the common practice r the wife or grown daughter to prepare e medicines in every house in the land. seems to us that a great outrage has been mmitted upon two defenceless women—outrage that we especially regret beuse they are strangers among us. The *ves* says:

Dr. Smith was a Northern man, and had en a resident of Raleigh for four or five ars. At the time of his death, he was esident of St. Augustine College (colred), and an able and distinguished piscopal minister. He was a gentleman rare intellectual endowments, and of e finest conversational gifts, and had any friends and admirers in this city.

His wife and daughter, who are now arged with his murder, shared in the nfidence and esteem which were felt r the deceased, and no breath of suscion had ever been breathed against em. Their present situation has cited a deep feeling of pity and mpathy, and notwithstanding the rcumstances of suspicion by which, nder Providence, they have been surounded, they have many friends who ave the utmost confidence in their entire nocence and believe they will be triumantly vindicated when all the evidence is rought out.

It is a maxim of our law that every man presumed to be innocent until he is own to be guilty, and when two helpless omen, who have stood high in the comunity, whose characters are irreproachale, are charged with the heinous crime of oisoning their own father and husband, hatever may be the *prima facie* case gainst them, the voice of humanity bids s to beware of hasty conclusions of their nilt, but to await developments with the onfident hope that the clouds of distrust nd suspicion may disappear before the ight of truth and justice.

The Boston Post—A Narrow Escape.

The appearance of the Boston *Post* among our exchanges, on yesterday, gave us the gratifying assurance that our old friend had escaped the destruction that at one time seemed inevitable.

The *Post* is one of the best papers published in the United States, and exhibits in a very marked degree, ability, integrity and dignity in its editorial conduct, as well as journalistic enterprise and judgment in its business management. It is a paper that people can read with confidence, no less than with profit and satisfaction and we tender our sincere congratulations on its fortunate escape to its editors, proprietors and readers.

The following article from its issue of Tuesday last, shows what a narrow escape it had. The *Post* says:

It is not with the purpose of parading our individual trials for commiseration in the midst of such great misfortunes on every hand, but as an apology due the public for the many shortcomings that appeared in our yesterday's issue, in to-day's, and that will possibly appear for some little time longer, that we allude to the experiences of the *Post* in the great fire. The flame that swept northward to Milk street, and thence made a detour of the new postoffice, to swoop upon the prey from which it was barred by the iron and granite of that building, crept up to our very walls. The *Post* Building alone stands on Water street, in the space from Devonshire eastward to the limit of the burnt district. That the building was saved at all is one of those occurrences we are accustomed to call miraculous. With the fire raging above, below, in the rear and on one side, with the flames leaping far over the roof and a more insidious danger lurking in a furnace-like cellar behind, all hope of long resisting the element was destroyed. To the efforts of those brave men who, after a contest of twelve hours with the conflagration, took their final stand at State and Devonshire streets and there beat it back, we owe our safety. They drenched the blazing cellar; they drove off the flames that attacked our roof and they steadily fought fire with a deluge.

But while we may with reason congratulate ourselves upon the immunity from greater misfortune, it is by no means unscathed that the *Post* Building stands as the barrier between desolation and safety. The flames that licked up granite and brick and iron close at hand, and that crumbled into sand the solid stone of the new Postoffice opposite, were not stayed from reaching past the dividing wall and eating a huge hole in the roof and the upper story of the *Post* Building. By prompt action the fire was restrained within close limits and extinguished; but the composing-room was left a ruin of shattered glass, plaster and *debris* of roof and walls, the editorial and other rooms on the next floor beneath, and, indeed, even down to the lowest story, were drenched with water, and the building was, during Sunday, not only useless as a publishing office, but well-nigh uninhabitable. Moreover, although the presses were safe and the type had been conveyed to a place of security, the disarrangement and the inevitable mixing, the loss, and the destruction through hasty handling, rendered the material nearly useless. It was only by strenuous exertion, while walls were falling and the fire yet crackling close at hand, that a portion of the type was transferred again to the building, and the half-sheet paper there set up and printed for yesterday's issue. It appeared, as does this, from within the guarded confines of the burnt district, with the smell of smoke upon it; and when our readers consider that our type foundries have gone, with so many other industries, and that the means of rehabilitation are made difficult in every direction, they will perhaps appreciate why, although the *Post* Building has falsified all the predictions of Sunday morning, and still stands, the paper is somewhat curtailed in proportions, though uncrippled in spirit.

Political Vassalage—The North and the South.

As we remarked, shortly after Mr. Greeley began his speech-making tour, the weak point in his campaign was his bold, unequivocal advocacy of a generous, manly reconciliatory policy toward the people of the South. This patent fact we have never attempted to disguise from ourselves or our readers. We have never attempted to delude ourselves or our readers into the belief that the Northern people had ever come to regard us otherwise than as enemies, traitors and criminals, who deserved all the punishment and retribution that it was possible to heap upon individuals or upon a people. We have never been satisfied, nor have we attempted to convince others, that the passions of the Northern people had subsided, or that their angry feelings had been calmed down into a state of either Christian or political forgiveness. The armies of the Southern Confederacy had seen too many of its foes bite the dust in its front not to know that every village and hamlet on Northern soil mourned for dead and loved ones, whose step would never again make music upon their threshold. There were too many sisters mourning brothers, too many daughters mourning fathers, too many mothers mourning sons, too many wives mourning husbands, to permit the bloody chasm so soon to be bridged over. It was not, however, our part to stay the hand or hinder the step of him who would attempt it. Indeed, when HORACE GREELEY stepped forward and magnanimously sacrificed himself in the profitless attempt to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, it seemed to us that only the basest ingratitude could induce us to withhold our warmest support from him. We therefore supported Mr. Greeley with all the ability we could command; and for the same reason, the reason that we were satisfied of the potency of this feeling of hate towards the South, we never blinded our eyes to the danger of defeat that awaited us; nor have we sought to attribute the defeat, signal and unprecedented, that actually befell us to any other cause than the one that brought it about. The more Mr. Greeley talked about reconciliation with the South the less were his chances for election to the Presidency of the United States. The great popular heart of the North was at once fired, and the aspirations of Mr. Greeley rendered vain and idle. If there was need of any proof of the truth of these views, it is to be found in the following extract from an editorial of recent date of the New York *Evening Post*, entitled "The Dose of the War," in which it was said:

"The stupendous civil contest which was appealed to the arbitrament of the world ten years ago, may be said to have closed, for the first time and finally, in the recent election. * * * * *

"For the suffering, misled South, the way is clear; it is to abandon the hopeless struggle for political control, and to devote its energies to the industrial and social development of its unrivalled resources and of its redeemed and spirited people. Never was a grander opportunity opened to any country, and it will be its own fault if it does not recognize labor as the law of universal life and progress. It has been made miserable through an industrial system founded in wrong, but it can redeem the past and lift itself to hitherto unreached heights of prosperity through an industrial system founded in right. Its working classes, degraded as they have been, yet contain elements of unusual strength, which need only to be generously guided and applied, to attain the richest rewards of free civilization."

In response to this, we say that we greatly mistake the temper and feeling of the Southern people if they are willing to abandon "the struggle for political control," and to subside into mere hewers of wood and drawers of water in the American Union. The time will never come when Southern men will consent to such a state of vassalage. So long as the iron hand of despotic power is able to make us feel our impotence, we may be compelled to submit to this state of things. The day is not far distant, however, when we will be able to regain our wonted "political control," as well as to promote "the industrial and social development" of our section. It is certainly as far from our purpose to be political vassals as ever it was.

LOCAL.

THE Cumberland Fair, to be held at Fayetteville, this week, is the next in order. It promises to be a very successful exhibition. Quite a number of persons will be in attendance from this city.

THE many friends in this city of Captain George B. Baker, formerly of Fayetteville, but more latterly of Raleigh, will regret to learn that he died in the latter city on Wednesday evening, of consumption, in the 37th year of his age. Captain Baker was at one time a resident of this city, where he was one of the firm of Robinson, Smith & Baker, in 1866-'67, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Dispatch*.

Duluth, in her infancy, takes a step which the comparatively hoary old municipalities might imitate with profit. She has elected a historian an official chronicler of events in the city's progress, who does his important work carefully from day to day, and to whose records the Duluth reporters can confidently go for reliable information.

THE SMITHVILLE MAIL.—The citizens of Smithville have suffered great inconvenience in the past several weeks, in being unable to obtain their mails. There is a contract in existence for a tri-weekly mail from this city, and we are positively assured that there has been no mail carried in two or three weeks. The contract has recently changed hands, but the new contractor is fully responsible and should perform his duty as required by law.

MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met at 8 o'clock. The election of officers being in order the following were selected:

President—Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson; Vice-Presidents, Gov. H. T. Clark, Edgecombe; T. S. Memory, Columbus; T. C. McIlhenny, Brunswick; D. McMillan, New Hanover; O. R. Kenan, Duplin; B. F. Little, Richmond; T. D. McDowell, Bladen; R. T. Fulghum, Wayne; Wm. Alderman, Cumberland; W. A. Faison, Sampson; A. D. Farmer, Wilson; Dr. Richard Ward, Onslow; W. S. Mullins, Marlon, S. C.; P. E. Smith, Halifax; Alex. McRae, Robeson; Treasurer, J. W. Atkinson, Wilmington; Recording Secretary, W. T. Ennett, New Hanover.

Col. McKoy being called upon, accepted the position to which he had been elected, in a speech of much force and filled with good advice to the agriculturalists.

Col. T. C. McIlhenny offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have learned, with regret, of the determination of our President, Col. S. L. Fremont, to refuse to serve again as President; we not only recognize in him an efficient officer, but concede to him much of the credit for the inauguration of, and the present success of, the Association.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to him, and as a recognition of his valuable services, we elect him as a permanent Vice-President, with the privileges of the Association and the Grounds, for life, for himself and family.

Col. Atkinson seconded the resolutions in a few appropriate remarks.

Col. McKoy, being in the chair, in putting the motion, referred to Col. Fremont's long and efficient services. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Col. Fremont returned thanks for the vote of the members and the kind words of the speakers.

Gov. Clark moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to have the Charter so amended that the proposition of Col. McKoy looking to giving the Association banking privileges may be adopted, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. G. Z. French, it was *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a sub-committee to confer with and ask the co-operation of the Retail Dealers and Merchants of the city of Wilmington so as to make our Fairs more successful.

Major Engelhard, on behalf of Mr. John Colville, presented a work on the cultivation of Jute, with the information that Mr. Colville had also ordered seed from India for distribution among the members. The book was accepted with the thanks of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, the third day of the Fair, was a very successful one for the Association, Notwithstanding the rain of the forenoon, there was a very large attendance and it has been estimated that there were at least 4,000 visitors to the Grounds during the day. The forenoon was passed in strolling through the Grounds and Halls and in viewing a scrub race which took place on the course. At noon it was announced that the Address would be delivered by Rev. R. S. Moran D. D., and the crowd flocked to the Grand Stand to hear it. This Address, although the time of preparation had necessarily been very short, is truly reckoned as one of the finest of Dr. Moran's many fine efforts. It was made from notes and we would have been very glad to furnish it here to-day, but for the fact that it was not written out. At some future time we may present it to our readers.

During the afternoon there was a trotting match between Macomber's bay gelding Wilmington, and Smith's bay horse Henry Clay, mile heats, best two in three, which attracted much attention. The race was won by Wilmington in 3:18 and 3:05.

The balloon ascension that had been announced, was necessarily postponed until to-day, because of the fact that the balloon was torn very much in its descent among a group of trees, on the previous day, and could not be repaired in time. The ascension, though, will certainly take place to-day.

We were pleased to see so many ladies present on the Grounds, and the interest taken by them in everything pertaining to the Fair. Among them were many strange and beautiful faces that we had never seen on the Grounds before, but that we will be glad to see there again for many years to come.

In our yesterday's report of the proceedings we were necessarily compelled to neglect much that was attractive in Floral Hall, which is, by the way, the most attractive place in the building. We continue here our notes taken on the previous day. Mrs. Dr. Anderson exhibited a zephyr worsted boquet; Mrs. A. D. Moore a large variety of embroidered articles; Miss Placide Engelhard, hand-made apron; Miss M. Norwood, infant's shirts, the work on which was worn at the inauguration of General Washington, an embroidered infant's sacque, and many other articles; Mrs. Roger Moore, beautifully embroidered white cashmere opera cloak; Miss E A. Purnell, very handsomely embroidered do.; Mrs. B. Gleaves, baby dress 150 years old; Mrs. F. H. Mitchell, elegant Japanese embroidered table cover; Mrs. C. G. Kennedy, beautiful pen and ink work; Mrs. F. W. Kerchner, large variety of embroidery; Mrs. A. M. Rowland, embroidered skirts and sacques; Newbern Juvenile Sewing Society, afghan, and a great variety of fancy work; Mrs. C. M. Wesson, tidies; Miss Laura P. Clark, embroideries; a lady 72 years of age, applique embroidery; Miss A. H. Barlow, knit work; mats and tidies by a little lady only 10 years old; Mrs. N. G. McNeeley, elegant afghan; Mrs. O. A. Wiggins, large carriage afghan; Mr. J. W. Atkinson, large afghan; a bed spread beautifully sewn by a child of 6 years; Mrs. J. R. Thigpen and Mrs. H. H. Shaw, rag carpets; Mrs. John Boddie, wove domestic carpets; Miss Nina A. Lloyd, 10 years old, patchwork quilt; Mrs. J. F. W., silk quilt made, and most of the colors dyed, in three weeks; Mrs. E. E. Spear, white counterpane; Miss Alice Pearson, silk quilt; Mrs. T. H. McKoy and Mrs. H. Webb, sofa cushions; Mrs. B. Gleaves, Miss Sue Collier, tidies; Miss Sophia Partridge, Mrs. F. W. Kerchner, mats; Miss F. T. Mebane, Mrs. E. F. Bibb, tattan collar; Miss Fannie Empie, Mrs. M. A. Charles, bead work; Miss E. McAlister, Miss Lulie Atkinson, Mrs. E. R. McGowan, wax work; Mrs. E. R. McGowan, cross of fern and plantation leaves (one of the most beautiful things on exhibition); Miss A. Green, vegetable flowers; Miss Martha Armstrong, hair work; Mrs. R. Shields, of Richmond, a silver elephant, given by Frederick William, of Prussia, to Blucher, and by him to his friend, Mrs. Shields' father; Mrs. O. R. Staubach, Mrs. F. W. Kerchner, Mrs. Sternberger, Mrs. F. B. McClenahan and others, quilts and counterpanes.

The department of pickles, preserves, jellies, etc., was well supplied, the principal competitors being Mrs. E. McLaurin, Mrs. H. Webb, Miss M. C. Latta, Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, Mrs. F. W. Kerchner, Mrs. W. H. Hanks, Mrs. L. N. Barlow and Mrs. T. D. Gay, the latter lady having on exhibition 40 different varieties.

On the tables for cakes, breads, pies, etc., the competition was very spirited, and the display reflects much credit on the lady contestants. These are Mrs. T. J. Southerland, Mrs. F. W. Kerchner, Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Miss Sue Watters, Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, Miss A. Green, Miss Ellen Grant, Mrs. W. H. Hanks, Miss Jeannette Falconer, Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Miss Mary Hall, Miss M. C. Latta, Miss Mason, Miss Mollie French, Miss Hattie McMillan, Miss H M Latta, Miss A. H. Barlow; Miss Julia F. Clowe, Mrs. H. C. Grant, Miss E. W. Meares, Miss M. J. Meares, Miss Mary E. Wilkinson.

We publish herewith the entries made since the close of our first report, thus completing the list:

DEPARTMENT A.

Class 1, *Field Crops.*—Wm Alderman, Cumberland, largest yield native grass on 1 acre, do, corn and cotton 4 acres; C W McClammy, New Hanover, largest amount domestic manure; D O'Hanlon, Bladen, largest yield hay 1 acre; T W Godbold, Marion, S C, largest yield cotton 4 acres; A F Shine, Duplin, do do do; J A Shine, Duplin, do do do; J R Beaman, Sampson, largest yield cotton on 1 and 4 acres use of Navassa guano; H B Ireland, Sampson, largest yield corn 4 acres with Navassa guano; A D McGowan, Duplin, largest yield cotton by use of Star Phosphate.

Class 2, *Samples of Field Crops.*—Dr W D McMillan, New Hanover, peanuts, turnips, potatoes, field peas, oats, rye, corn; D O'Hanlon, Bladen, bale hay; T W Godbold, Marion, S C, bale cotton; J A Shine, Duplin, bale cotton; J F Shine, Duplin, do; A R Beaman, Sampson, cotton; H B Ireland, do, corn; M Edgerton, Wayne, cotton; Dr S S Satchwell, New Hanover, peanuts; Jas Dauforth, do do; Wm Rich, do do.

Class 3, *Flour, Meal, Sugar, Tobacco.*—DeRosset & Co, Wilmington, Durham tobacco; Webb & Roulhac, Orange, smoking tobacco; A Oldham, Wilmington, meal, pearl hominy, flour.

DEPARTMENT B.

Class 1, *Cattle*—Northrop & Cumming, Wilmington, Alderney cow; M J Faison, Sampson, Devon bull, cow and calf; W A Faison, do, Brahma bull, Devon bulls, cows and heifers, grade cow; Miss Adele Smith, heifer; Dr J E Winants, Wilmington, native bull.

Class 2, *Horses.*—Dr W D McMillan, New Hanover, brood mare and colt, 1 year old colt, stallion, lady's saddle mare; W A Cumming, Wilmington, thorough-bred brood mare, pacing mare; A M Faison, Duplin, stallion; W A Faison, Sampson, stallion, filly; Geo F Tilley, Wilmington, harness horse.

Class 3, *Sheep, Goats, Swine.*—H E Scott, Wilmington, sow and pigs, Chester boar; C W McClammy, New Hanover, Southdown buck, essex boar and sow; Jerry Faison, Sampson, goat; J T Shine, Duplin, buck, large hog, shoat; R P Paddison, New Hanover, native hog; J J Barden, Anson, white opossum, red eyes; W A Cumming, Wilmington, native sow and pigs.

Class 2, *Poultry.*—T C Lewis, Wilmington, Poland geese, game chicken; H E Scott, do, do; J G Arrington, Nash, game chickens; Miss Lou McMillan, New Hanover, largest variety of poultry; J M Cronly, Wilmington, Brahma chickens; Mrs C W McClammy, New Hanover, barn yard fowls, Brahma hen and chickens, J W Schenck, New Hanover, white Holland turkeys, bronze turkeys, dolly varden do, gobbler; Mrs T J Southerland, Wilmington, native ducks, Brahma chickens, game rooster; L N Barlow, Wayne, bronze muscovy ducks; S A Story, New Hanover, native turkeys, guinea fowls, muscovy ducks, native ducks, barn yard fowls, mongrel ducks, largest variety of poultry; Geo F Tilly, Wilmington; Virginia grey and Georgia dominica-cross fowls, black-stone fence do; S A Story, New Hanover, dominica fowl.

DEPARTMENT C.

Class 1, *Household Products*—Mrs M E Utley, Wilmington, 3 jars preserves; Miss Ella Grant, do, egg pie; potato pie, cinnamon cake, mince pies, corn bread; Mrs S D Wallace, do, loaf bread; Mrs E W Meares, do, cake; Miss M J Meares, do, biscuit; Miss Mary Fremont, do, peach preserves, rolls; Mrs E McLaurin, Marlboro, S C, apple jelly; Miss Mollie French, Wilmington, pound cake; Miss A Green, do, pastry, loaf bread, rolls, wafers; Sarah Avant (colored), do, loaf bread; Mrs J M Robinson, do, brandy peaches, grapes, pear preserves; Mrs T J Southerland, do, black marble cake, silver cake, fruit, pound cake, cocoanut cake, sweet wafers, tea cakes, plain biscuit, corn muffin; Mrs H C Grant, Goldsboro, fruit cake; Mrs T D Gay, Wilson, preserved watermelon, pickled beets, pepper mangoes, green tomato pickles, scuppernong hull preserves, pickled cabbage, brandy peaches, sweet pickled pears, cucumber mangoes, oil mangoes, muskmelon preserves, brandied scuppernong grapes, preserved cherries, green tomatoes, apple jelly, pickled damsons, tomato preserves, scuppernong pulp preserves, quince preserves, sweet pickle preserves, damson preserves, black grape jelly, peach preserves, peach marmalade, sweet pickled pea hes, brandied black grapes, orange preserves, ambercitron, scuppernong marmalade, gherken preserves, green cucumber preserves, pine apple preserves, pear preserves, apple preserves, pear jelly, scuppernong jelly, apple marmalade; Mrs. L N Barlow, Wayne, pepper pickles, mixed pickles, soft soap, hard soap; miss A H Barlow, do, loaf wheat bread; miss Mary E Wilkinson, Wayne, sponge cake; mrs F W Kerchner, Wilmington, cream cake, jelly cake, preserved peaches, preserved tomatoes; miss Mason, do, loaf bread; miss Hattie McMillan, New Hanover, roll, cake; mrs T D Meares, Wilmington, loaf bread; miss Lizzie A Hall, do, loaf bread, pound cake; mrs J J Hall, do, candy; mrs W J Anderson, do, green tomatoe chow chow; miss Alice Larkins, do, loaf bread, sponge cake; miss Millie Cook, do, cake; mrs T H Bethea, Marlboro, S C, butter, light bread; mrs J G Burr, Wilmington, candy; mrs L N Barlow, Wayne, wheat bread, corn bread, butter.

Class 2, *Needlework, Etc.*—Mrs. David Anderson, Wilmington, zephyr worsted boquet: miss Ella McAllister, ditto, rose wax flowers, wax cross; Miss Julia Clowe, do, doughnuts, rolls, bread; Miss Mary Jackson, Cumberland, pair socks; Miss Willie A Carver, do, fancy card basket; Miss Alice Campbell, Fayetteville, lamp mat, dairy tidy, ring tidy, set table mats, shaded tidy; Miss Fannie Campbell, infant's skirt, French embroidery; Miss Alice Pearson, Salisbury, quilt; A O Bradley, Wilmington, brackets; Mrs Dr W G Thomas, do, biscuits, baskets; Armand J DeRosset, Jr, do, paper cross; Miss Kate Kennedy, do, fancy wood-work; Newbern Juvenile Sewing Society, affghans, 3 pair worsted mats, pin cushions and mats, fraggled mats, watch case, doll sacque, cotton tidy, worsted tidy, gent's slippers' child's do, baby skirt, rigoletta, bead do, ottoman cover, Miss Alice Pearson, Salisbury, toilet mat; Mrs O A Wiggins, Wilmington, affghans; Miss Vina Hinton, do, embroidery; Mrs J B Russell, do, handkerchiefs, pillow cases, sleeves and yoke, ladies underwear; Mrs T B Smith, do, flowers; Mrs C M Wesson, Tarboro, tidy; Miss L P Clark, do, embroidery; Mrs E McLaurin, Marlboro, S C, hand-made shirt; Mrs J M Robinson, Wilmington, hand and machine made shirts, night dress, chemise; Mrs T J Southerland, do, silk quilt; Mrs H L Grant, Goldsboro, afghan; Mrs J B Russell, Wilmington, embroidered handkerchiefs and undergarments; miss M A Gause, do, embroidery; mrs E Peschau, do cloak; mrs R C Dudley, do, tidy; mrs W G McNeeley, Rowan, afghan; mrs C M Rowland, Wilson, quilt, twenty-one pieces needle work; miss M B Peck, Wilmington, afghan; mrs Josh T James, do, embroidered yoke; mrs T H McKoy, do., sofa cushion; Mrs L N Barlow, Wayne, worsted tidy and lamp mats; Miss A H Barlow, worsted tidy and bed quilt; Miss Mary S Johnson, Wilmington, worsted tidy; mrs R M Houston, do., embroidery; miss Annie Hancock, Goldsboro, darned socks; mrs Frances Hancock, do., stockings, socks; mrs J C Yates, Anson, blankets; mrs T H Bethea, Marlboro, S C, ottoman pattern; miss M Nixon, Wilmington, embroidery; mrs F H Mitchell, do., Japanese needle work; Mrs. J B Russell, do., large variety of embroidery.

DEPARTMENT D.

Class 2, *The Workshop.*—H H Robinson, Bladen, bricks; F A Schutte, do, parlor set furniture, home made; Dawson, Teel & Henning, do, cotton gin; A R Moulton, Tennessee, victory bee hive; W H Northrop, Wilmington, baby house, of North Carolina wood, home made.

Class 4, *Clothing, Leather, Paper, Bookbinding and Printing.*—J S Topham & Co., Wilmington, coach harness, buggy harness, sole leather trunk, do valise, French trunk, wool mats, horse covers, traveling bags; P Heinsberger, do, lot books, novels, etc; Miss Mary Patterson, Cumberland, home made pants; Sol, Bear & Bros, Wilmington, lot clothing, etc.

DEPARTMENT E.

Class 1, *Farm and Plantation Implements.*—Peter E Smith, Halifax, sulky plow, cotton plow, double plow; D C Richardson, Weldon, cotton plow, plows; Farmer and Wainwright, Wilson, two-horse, one horse, sub-soil, cotton, and convertible plows, Graves' cotton planter; Geo Z French, New Hanover, Yankee horse hoe. DeRosset & Co, Taylor cotton gin.

Class 2, *Machinery.*—John L Kitchen, Fayetteville, pump.

DEPARTMENT F.

Class 1, *Fine Arts.*—Miss Jennie Dockery, Richmond, water color, crayon; Mrs R Shields, Richmond, Va, silver elephant; Miss Ida Norcom, Wilmington, crayon; Miss M Rankin, do, oil painting; Miss E D McIlhenny, do, oil paintings, water colors; Heinsberger, do, brackets, ships in cases, chromos, &c; Miss Katie Barlow, penciling; Mrs J M Robinson, do, oil paintings, portrait; Miss A Green, do, vegetable flowers; Sisters of Mercy, do, oil paintings, crayons; Miss S Spencer, Wilson, oil painting, penciling; Miss M G Robinson, Sampson, crayon.

DEPARTMENT G.

Class 5, *Wines and Domestic Liquors.*—Mrs M E Utley, Wilmington, wine; Adrian & Vollers, do, Zeb Vance whiskey.

DEPARTMENT H.

Class 1, *Chemical Manufactures.*—T W Brown & Sons, Wilmington, Fair prizes, jewelry; Dr D M Buie, do, chemicals; W C Green, do, drugs and fancy articles.

Class 3, *Musical Instruments.*—P Heinsberger, Wilmington, piano, organ, guitar, violin, banjo, sheet music, music books, metronometer.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. The attendance on the occasion was very large, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons having been present on the Grounds, Everything passed off very pleasantly and, so far as we could learn, all enjoyed themselves. The last train left after sundown, when the Grounds were all deserted and the Fair had closed.

There was quite a variety of amusements offered during the day, principal among which may be reckoned races of various kinds; horse races, a fox race, wheelbarrow race, a sack race, and, to crown all, a balloon ascension. This latter was a really fine affair. The aeronaut was the same fearless lad who made the first ascension. As the body of the balloon floated upwards, he seated himself on the trapeze bar, and in a few minutes was far above the earth. The height attained was variously estimated at between a half mile and a mile, and the balloon floated beautifully. The wind was almost due north, and the balloon fell at a spot about half a mile south of the Fair Grounds, descending very gradually to the earth.

Moore's mare, Fannie, was put on the course and trotted a mile in 3:17½, and much interest was excited by a trotting match between a bay mare and a cream mare, each 30 years old, and the property of Dr. W. D. McMillan. They both made good time, the heat being only half a mile. It was won by the bay mare in 1:46

On the whole, it may be said that the Fair was a very successful one, although the exhibition in several departments was not as good as the Association had reason to expect. This fact, however, was fully atoned for by the superior exhibitions made in some of the other departments, and which have had no parallel in this section, at least.

To the kind friends who have visited our city during the past week, we return thanks for their attendance and earnestly hope that we may all meet on the same Grounds again next November.

KIPPORRHIMORRHEA.—As the horse disease is now upon us we give the following practical hints upon the treatment of the horse: "The three essentials of treatment are rest, warmth and care. The horse should be excused from work, the instant any symptoms manifest themselves, even if the load be left in the street. The stables, which should at all times be clean and well ventilated, should be kept so more than ever now and disinfectants—carbolic acids, bromo-cloralum or sulphate of iron—may be freely used. The patient should be carefully groomed, the nose and eyes frequently sponged and the legs, if cold, bandaged. The drink should have "the chill taken off it," and the diet should be light and laxative—short feed or scalded bran, with limited quantities of hay. The only medicines indicated are saline laxatives, with perhaps a little anodyne to relieve the cough. The nauseous doses, blood-letting and other depressing remedies still in favor with horse doctors will only aggravate the disease. The patient needs absolute rest, perfect cleanliness and careful nursing; with these he will recover and probably be little the worse for the attack; without these he will die."

RIVER LIGHTS.—We learn that a petition is about to be started in Smithville to have Bald Head light restored. The Light-house is still standing and in good condition. Its absence is seriously felt, as from its very position it was necessarily exceedingly important, not only as a sea beacon, but a river light. There is not a single light on the river now between this city and Smithville, and consequently navigation at night is almost next to impossible. We trust to see not only Bald Head, but Piver's Creek, Orton and Big Island lights all restored at an early day.

DEATH OF CAPT. J. S. GREEN.—Capt. John Summerfield Green, a native of Newbern, and closely related to several gentlemen in this city, died very suddenly in Mobile, Ala., last Monday. He served with much distinction throughout the war, and was with Walker in the ill-fated Nicaraugua expedition. He had been for some time past on the editorial staff of the Mobile *Register*, and was with that paper at the time of his death, which occurred in the 39th year of his age. He leaves behind him a genuine and wide-spread sorrow both in this and in his adopted State.

We publish, on our first page, the remarks of the *Register* on the sad event, and the papers in this State are requested to notice his death.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL COWAN.—The Chamber of Commerce met on Friday in special meeting, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Col. Robert H. Cowan. Mr. Alfred Martin, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"Death loves a shining mark." Again the great leveler has invaded our commercial circle, and laid his relentless grasp upon one of our most distinguished members; one who, not only our small circle, but the people of our whole loved commonwealth, admired, loved and delighted to honor. The personal friends and associates of Col. Robert H. Cowan, and the public, have left us little to say of his private character, public services and superior abilities. Yet we cannot permit one so much loved to pass away from among us without spreading upon our minutes a record of our gratitude for his able, zealous and oft successful advocacy of all measures designed to advance the commercial interest of our community, our admiration of the character, both public and private, of our friend and companion and our profound sense of the loss we have sustained by his death. Quick to perceive and to comprehend all things tending to the advancement of our commercial interest, he was ever their ready, able and vigorous advocate, as well before the public at large as in our legislative halls.

No man was ever more sincerely and earnestly devoted to the interest of his friends and the welfare and prosperity of his State and his native city, or sacrificed his means, his time and his talents to the advancement of great and important measures of public utility, more freely and more cheerfully. Appeals in such behalf were never made in vain to him. In this, as in his social virtues, and in all things that go to make up the life of the good and great man, Col. Cowan has left us a noble example.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That by the death of Col. Robert H. Cowan this Chamber has lost a wise counsellor, an able and influential advocate and a zealous and faithful member.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his many valuable services as a member of this Chamber and a public representative of the interest of our community.

Resolved, That to his afflicted family we tender the assurance of our deep and earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved further, That a memorial page of our journal be duly inscribed to our deceased friend as a token of our high appreciation of his valuable services, and our love and admiration of his many social virtues, his distinguished abilities, and his life-long devotion to the interest of this, his native city.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the city papers for publication, and also a copy to the family of the deceased.

For the Journal.

POINT CASWELL, NEW HANOVER CO., November 8th, 1872.

Perhaps no event connected with the history of Virginia is more sadly remembered than the burning of the Richmond Theatre! How could there be? When youth, manhood, beauty, genius, age—all became the victims of so dread a doom?

"That fatal night! ne'er can the tear,
Cease o'er its dark events to flow;
Nor can time in its passage bear
From memory's seat, the scene of woe."

How important, then, to perpetuate correctly the date and all incidents connected with the history of this sore infliction! Instead of 1814, as is reported by some writer in the Lynchburg "Virginian," from which you copy, it occurred on Thursday night, 26th December, 1811. A new drama was presented for the benefit of Placide, a favorite actor, and it was to have been followed by the pantomime of "The Bleeding Nun." The wild legend on which this spectacle was founded had lost none of its power under the pen of Mond Lewis, and, even in pantomime, had awakened great interest. The regular piece had been played. The pantomime had commenced; already the curtain had risen upon its second act, when sparks of fire were seen to fall from the scenery on the back part of the stage. A moment after, Mr. Robertson, one of the actors, ran forward, and waving his hand towards the ceiling, called aloud, "The house is on fire!" His voice carried a thrill of horror through the assembly. All rose and pressed for the doors of the building, but alas! the warning came too late:

"There fell, in rosy childhood's day,
The doating parent's little pride,
And feeble age, with tresses gray,
Ahd there the lover, patriot died.

George Smith, the Governor of Virginia, persisted in his efforts to save his ward (a young lady whom he had under his protection at that moment.) Benjamin Botts and his wife (the parents of the late John Minor Botts) were lost in the flames, while Abram Venable, Lieutenant Gibbon, Miss Conyers, Miss Clay, Miss Gwathmey, Miss Gatewood and numbers of others, amounting to about sixty, and nearly all of them important and prominent citizens of the dear old State, perished in the flames.

"And hence Virginia long must weep
Her sons and daughters from her torn,
And doomed in glo m/ death to sleep,
Till dawns the great eternal morn."

Very respectfully,
VERITAS.

Emigration toward Nebrassa is rushin', or will be when those 40,000 Muscovites settle down there.

A Connecticut man has invented a mach

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

THE LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION—HARMONY AND HOPEFULNESS AMONG THE CONSERVATIVES.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 18.

Both branches of the Legislature organized to-day.

In the Senate Col. J. T. Morehead, of Guilford, was elected President; Col. W. L. Saunders, of New Hanover, Clerk; Col. Wm. Cowles, of Yadkin, Assistant; Robinson, of Craven, Doorkeeper, and Guilford Christmas, (col'd.) of Warren, Assistant.

In the House Capt. J. L. Robinson, of Macon, was elected Speaker; Col. S. D. Pool, of Craven, Clerk; Col. W. M. Hardy, of Buncombe, Assistant Clerk, and John Hill, of Chatham, Doorkeeper.

Prominent Radicals from all portions of the State are here, but as yet there is no indication of the policy they intend to pursue.

There is great harmony and hopeful feeling among our friends.

THE JOURNAL STILL LIVES.

Russell and Cantwell Still on the War Path—The Cross Between Russell's Law and Cantwell's Fact Miscarries Again—"Fearful."

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

WARSAW, N. C., Nov. 20.

Russell and Cantwell sent a bill against the Editors of the JOURNAL, at Duplin Court this week, for libel. The Grand Jury returned "not a true bill."

These disappointed and irate officials seem, indeed, to have a wild hunt after the JOURNAL for libel. Freemen will never manacle the press at the demands of a party. A free press, free speech and free juries, will live in North Carolina as long as her people are freemen.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It would seem from the official count, just completed, that Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, the Conservative candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was elected, as the Radicals divided their votes between James Reid and James C. Reid.

Rev. James Reid, who was supposed to have been elected, died a few weeks since. Dr. Mendenhall will make a most efficient and worthy officer, if he be indeed elected.

Colonel S. D. Pool.

We are glad to announce the election of our friend, Colonel S. D. POOL, of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, as Clerk of the House of Representatives. We can pay him no greater or more just compliment than to say that he deserves the position and will fill it with great efficiency.

The Centennial Commisson.

Preparations for the International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures and Products of the soil and mine, in honor of the Hundredth Year of American Independence, in 1876, in Philadelphia, are being rapidly made.

Joseph R. Hawley, the President of the Board, has issued an address. The building for the exhibition is to include specimens of everything that America can furnish, to show American advancement. All nations will be invited to participate. Every land in the world will be represented by its fabrics and products.

Ten millions of money will be required—to be raised by stock subscription. People shall subscribe according to the population of the States.

The formation of a centenial organization in each State is urged.

The State sub-Commissioners for North Carolina are Alfred Dockery and J. W. Albertson.

The Legislature.

The Legislature did nothing more than organize on Monday, which has heretofore been given our readers.

Colonel Morehead, of Guilford, received twenty-eight votes for President of the Senate, C. W. Grandy, Senator from Pasquotank, the Radical nominee, getting sixteen.

Colonel Saunders, of New Hanover, received twenty-eight votes for Clerk of the Senate, and R. B. Howell, of Alexander, received sixteen.

Colonel W. H. H. Cowles, of Yadkin, received twenty-nine votes for Assistant Clerk, and W. K. Moore, of Beaufort, Radical, received seventeen.

In the House, Captain J. L. Robinson, of Macon, received, for Speaker, sixty-two votes, and Major R. C. Badger, of Wake, Radical, received forty-six.

For Clerk, Colonel S. D. Pool, of Craven, received sixty-two votes, and M. V. B. Gilbert, of Wake, received forty-five.

For Assistant Clerk, Colonel W. M. Hardy, of Buncombe, received sixty-one votes, and Mr. C. S. Moring, of Rowan, received forty-four.

Without completing the organization, both Houses adjourned.

"Not a Spoonful of Pap."

"So far, the *Post* is unrepresented among the lucky ones, and has no expectations of having a single spoonful of State pap. But this was perfectly understood beforehand, and so the *Post* asked nothing. "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

We clip the above from the Raleigh Editorial correspondence of the Radical local organ of this city, and the writer is speaking of the officers elected by the Legislature just assembled. Not a "spoonful of pap" indeed. "W. P. Canaday, Business Manager, and J. C Mann, Managing Editor," stands conspiciously at the head of its columns too.

"W. P. Canady Business Manager" has been the Marshal of the city of Wilmington ever since he sacrificed his impecunious Democracy for his well-paid Republicanism. Before his "change of heart" he was in very indigent circumstance. It is sufficient to say that after his four years of public service his circumstances have considerably improved.

"J. C. Mann, Managing Editor," began life in North Carolina as a Freedmen's Bureau officer, and stepped from that into the very lucrative position of Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover, which he still holds with the devotion of a "fire-tried" Republican. If he has ever drawn an unofficial breath in North Carolina we are not aware of it.

Sometimes ex-Senator Abbott, ex-City Judge, ex-Chief Judicial Officer, and present Solicitor Cantwell, writes for this papless paper. Possibly Collector Rumley, if he has the brains, Inspectors Shoemaker, Pennypacker, Strauss, Mabson, Burney and Lowery, and General Supervisor French write for it, but if ever an unofficial pen has contributed to its columns then the public does it injustice.

Not a "spoonful of pap," indeed!

The Fair—The Premiums.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has closed. As an exhibition it was the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Association. Indeed, except in the display of fast and fine horses, and in the exhibition of agricultural implements, it very far surpassed any of its predecessors. The absence of horses can be accounted for by the prevalence of the malady, which prevented some of the very best in the South from being present. We are unable to say why there was such a poor display of farming implements.

The attendance at the Fair from abroad, we believe, was larger than ever before, as we are satisfied that on Thursday there were more persons in attendance from a distance than we recollect to have seen present during any one day of the previous Fairs. But the citizens of Wilmington did not turn out very generally, and the crowd, consequently, was not so large as we have seen at either of the Fairs heretofore held. This may be accounted for by the absence of the exciting attractions of the races and the tourney, which the sickness among the horses prevented.

In the Household Department the ladies vied with each other in spirited and magnificent rivalry. Floral Hall was filled to overflowing with their beautiful and useful handiwork, surpassing, by far, anything we have ever before seen at a Fair. The contest for the sewing-machine, given for the most meritorious exhibition in the Household Department, was very spirited, and the successful competitor may claim credit for a victory more renowned on account of the difficulty with which it was achieved.

But if our Fairs are to be crowned with success, and bestow benefits upon this section of the country, it is the agricultural feature, pure and simple, to which we must look. At last it is agriculture which these exhibitions are designed mainly to promote, and judged by this test, the recent Fair was the most successful ever held in the State. Heretofore there has been a beggarly account of contestants for the awards for field crops, and the amount produced was nothing to brag of. Last week there were filed with the General Secretary *forty-six certificates*, of those contesting for the largest yield in field crops, and the amount produced is really astounding. We shall, with pleasure, publish at some future day some of these certificates, to let those of our farmers who are still asleep, see what their wide-awake neighbors are doing.

We were especially gratified at the very fine exhibition of native grass hay. It demonstrates that our farmers are turning their attention, with success, to a want long felt at the South. The quality of the hay, the amount produced, and the cost of cultivation and preparation for market, as shown by the certificates on file, prove that the hay crop of the State will soon be among its most profitable productions.

The following are among the principal premiums awarded; the full premium list will be published as soon as it can be prepared for the press, which will be in a day or two at farthest:

COTTON.

In field crops the first premium for largest crop of cotton on four acres of upland, was awarded to J. R. Beaman, of Sampson; the second to J. F. Shine, of Duplin, and the third to J. A. Shine, of Duplin.

The largest crop of cotton on one acre was awarded to H. C. Rockwell, of Columbus, and W. P. Granger, of Wayne, secured the premium for the largest crop of cotton on one acre, by a boy under 18 years of age.

CORN.

William Alderman, of Cumberland, H. B. Ireland, of Sampson, and H. Ham, of Wayne, were awarded, respectively, the first, second and third premiums for the largest yield of corn on four acres of upland.

The award for the largest yield of corn on one acre of upland, was given to L. A. Powell, of Sampson.

Haywood Ham, of Wayne, raised the largest crop of corn on one acre, by a boy not over 18 years old.

GRAIN AND GRASSES.

James Norwood, of Orange, was awarded premiums for the largest crops of wheat, rye and Irish potatoes.

Jas. R. Thigpen, of Edgecomb, secured the prize for the largest crop of oats.

L. A. Powell, of Sampson, bore off the award for sweet potatoes.

G. Z. French, of New Hanover, secured the premium for largest yield of stock, pea vine hay; D. O'Hanlon, of Bladen, for native grass; T. A. Granger, of Wayne for red clover; Willard Bros., of New Hanover, for garden peas, cucumbers and tomatoes.

J. R. Thigpen, of Edgecombe, was awarded the premium for the largest application of domestic manure.

Dr. Arrington's and P. Heinsberger's special premiums, for the best exhibition of field crops, were awarded to C. W. McClammy and G. Z. French, of New Hanover.

J. R. Beaman, of Sampson, received the Navassa Guano special premium for yield of cotton; H. B. Ireland, of Sampson, for corn.

J. A. Shine, of Duplin, received DeRosset & Co.'s Carolina Fertilizer premium for largest yield of cotton.

J. T. Pike, of Wayne, received Vick & Mebane's Star Phosphate premium for largest production of cotton.

R. F. Boykin, of Sampson, secured the Whann's Super Phosphate premium offered by the same firm.

J. F. Shine, of Duplin, was awarded Vick & Mebane's competition premium for the largest yield of cotton.

J. T. Pike, of Wayne, received Bass, Scott & Co.'s premium for the best bale of cotton.

The following gentlemen received the special premiums offered by Mitchell, Allen & Co., of Newbern: H. C. Rockwell, of Columbus, for largest yield of corn; J. T. Pike, of Wayne, for best bale of cotton; L. A. Powell, of Sampson, for largest yield of corn; James Norwood, of Orange, for best clover hay; D. O'Hanlon, of Bladen, for largest yield of native grass; L. A. Powell, of Sampson, for largest yield of sweet potatoes.

Geo. Z. French, of New Hanover, was awarded Geo. R. French & Co.'s special premium for best pair of mules.

R. P. Paddison, of New Hanover, received Louis, Davis & Co.'s special premium for largest native hog.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. B. Russell, of New Hanover, was awarded J. A. Engelhard's special premium for the most meritorious exhibition in the Department, and the committee recommended Mrs. J. T. Wiggins, of Wilson, for a valuable premium for her magnificent exhibition. Miss H. M. Latta, of New Hanover, receives T. W. Brown & Son's beautiful premium for the best loaf of bread made by an unmarried lady. Mrs. T. D. Gay, of Wilson, receives the Association's special premium for her elegant assortment of pickles, jams, preserves and catsups, and is *especially* complimented in the report of the Committee.

The following ladies received Hon. A. M. Waddell's special premium for their respective counties: Miss Laura E. Currie, of New Hanover; Mrs. Joel Loftin, of Duplin; Miss Mary Jackson, of Cumberland; Mrs. Fancis Hancock, of Wayne.

Mrs. O. A. Wiggins, of New Hanover, receives McIntire & Shoard's special premium, and Mrs. J. W. Atkinson the Association premium for the best Afghan.

Mrs. Roger Moore receives the same firm's premium for an opera cloak.

Mrs. A. B. Huske, of Orange, receives Munson & Co.'s special premium for best pair knit socks.

We are unable to learn who obtains the other special premiums in this Department.

Miss Eliza D. McIlhenny, of New Hanover, was awarded McIntire & Shoard's special premium for best oil painting.

H. H. Robinson, of Bladen, received R. S. Radcliff's special premium for best bricks.

Wilder & Morton gets Dawson, Teel & Henning's premium for best made barrel.

Cheap Railroad Fares.

The question of cheap fares on railroads is to receive a practical solution in Massachusetts. The Legislature of that State passed a law last Winter providing that when a certain number of persons living on the line of a railroad should petition the managers for the same, they should put on two daily trains at reduced rates of fare, to be ran at hours that will accomodate working people in going to and returning from the place of their employment. The Boston *Advertiser* states that petitions have been presented to the Eastern Railroad, and the officers of that company, though denying the competency of such legislation, and averring that the proposed rates will not pay the expense of running the trains, announce that they will try the experiment, and run an additional train between Lynn and Boston. The far will be five cents, without reference to how far the passengers may ride. That is, the tickets will be sold twenty for one dollar. Such an arrangement will enable working and tradespeople to live all along the road from Boston to Lynn, nine miles, and attend to business in the first named city at a cost for riding no greater than is demanded for a mile trip on one of our street cars. The experiment is interesting, as upon its solution may depend similar legislation in other States. It is important that the mechanics and working men of larger cities should have comfortable homes at reasonable rents. These points cannot be reached while such homes are located in the densely crowded portions of cities. The only way to effect the reform is to so cheapen communication with the suburbs of a city as to allow working men to live where rents are cheap. This is the consummation aimed at by the Massachusetts law, and that is the hold it has upon the masses. How the scheme will work remains to be seen. The tendency in the populous portion of the North is to the absorption of railroad lines, telegraph lines, and whatever is essential or may be of general utility in public use, by either the State or General Government.

ONE of the most remarkable characteristics of the American people is the suddenness with which they subside into quietude after great excitements. The day after the Presidential election, as soon as the telegraph gave the result, no one seemed to care how particular States had gone. The South believed, and truly we think, that great interests were at stake upon the issue, and had been lost, but after the Pennsylvania and Ohio election in October so clearly foreshadowing the result, the excitement had subsided and interest flagged. Even now we venture to say that not one in ten of our readers knows how the various States have gone, and although more than two weeks have elapsed since the election, no one knows or cares what the majority for Grant is in North Carolina. Everybody is turning their attention to their ordinary business matters as if nothing extraordinary had happened—as if no great interest had been at stake, and been sacrificed. Their conduct shows that they "accept the situation" in the true sense of the words.

The press of the country is turning its attention to industrial interests, to the entertainment and amusement of the people. Grant, in his triumph, and Greeley, in his defeat, are of little moment in the great whirl of business, or in the rounds of pleasure. The world moves. The excitements of yesterday are lost sight of in the demands of to-day.

Nevertheless our people feel most sensibly the loss they have sustained. Their defeat has sunk deep into their hearts. But they do not propose to despond. If troubles accumulate, greater fortitude is required to meet and overcome them. The Southern people are used to little better than defeat and bitter disappointment for half a score of years. They have borne all others with patience and courage. Under the present one they will not despair.

The affairs of North Carolina need and will receive the entire attention of its true sons. Its welfare, its credit, its honor is in danger, and will require wise statesmanship to rescue it from destruction. The Legislature has just assembled. Its deliberations must have great effect upon the future prosperity of the State, and the eyes of the whole people are upon it, looking for some relief. Their hands are outstretched, seeking to be led into a safe and certain path. Their way is beset with troubles and dangers. Wise counsels and brave actions will save North Carolina. Let her sons, in the Legislature assembled, address themselves to this work.

The Old, Old Story.

LANGSTON'S ASPIRATIONS.—Langston, the colored aspirant for Attorney General, had an interview with the President to-day. He was full of the idea of getting this position on yesterday, but the President's friends here for the most part treat his pretensions with a good deal of contempt.—*Washington dispatch to Western Press.*

Langston's aspirations and the result is in keeping with the promises and performance of the Radical party towards the negro since he became a citizen and voter. With each returning political canvass he is promised the long deferred reward, and after the election his aspirations are postponed until the next election. Hope deferred does not sicken the heart of Sambo, but, with a faithfulness unknown in the history of political parties, he goes steadily forward drilling his race for the next contest, waiting with great patience for the promised prize.

But this is the selfish standpoint from which to judge the negro as a politician. He has friends who have spent the best years of their lives and wasted exalted talents in their behalf. How many of these champions have been sacrificed through the blind party zeal of the negro? GREELEY, for a half a century the foremost advocate of abolitionism, owes his defeat to their united opposition. Banks and Brown and Curtin and Tipton, and hundreds and thousands of others, have been defeated, and their voices, so potent in behalf of the freedom and citizenship of the negro, are hushed forever.

Nay, more!

Charles Sumner, the great champion of civil rights, who, for forty years, has thought of nothing by day and dreamed of nothing at night but the elevation of the blacks to the political, civil and social equality of the whites, and who has seen the first two realized, and has almost forced the last through the Senate of the United States, is about to become the victim of negro credulity and ingratitude. Mr. Sumner is about to be retired from the Senate in favor of Mr. Boutwell, a life-long Massachusetts Democrat, until it became unprofitable. When Sumner leaves the Senate Chamber, who is left as the peculiar champion of Sambo?

Others there may be who will do so as long as it will pay. But who will give his mind and heart to the work as Charles Sumner has done? Who will press his claims in and out of season? No one!

Probably the hand of Providence is directing this result for the benefit of the country, as well as of the negroes. This race has too long been the "wards of the nation" for their own, or the good of the public. The defeat of their peculiar champions, by the almost unanimous vote and influence of the negroes themselves, will leave this race, just where all other citizens are, to work their own destiny, in their own way, depending on their own resources, surrounded by the protection of the laws—laws common to all classes of the people. If fit for freedom and citizenship, all will be well. If not, then the country will be better off than to have them assume false proportions and importance through the mistaken sympathies of men whom they have wantonly sacrificed.

The "colored troops" sometimes fight too well.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

SENATE.

The Senate met, according to adjournment, at 11 a. m., President Morehead in the chair.

Senator Flemming introduced a bill entitled an Act to alter the constitution of North Carolina; referred.

Senator Merrimon introduced a bill, having for its object the commuting, compounding and adjusting the public debt.

On motion, the Senate went into the election of an engrossing clerk.

Senator Waring placed in nomination Colonel J. McLeod Turner, of Buncombe.

Senator King nominated John H. Becton, of Carteret.

Col. Turner received 29 votes. Becton received 16 votes.

The Senator from Iredell introduced a resolution in regard to the internal revenue system, which was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. The subject of the resolution was to appeal to our representatives in Congress to have this system abolished or amended in consequence of the many grievances which it gives our people.

Senator Murphy moved that a message be sent to the House to the effect that a Joint committee be raised to wait upon the Governor informing him that this Legislature is ready to receive any message he may think fit to communicate. Passed. Said committee to consist of two from the Senate and three from the House. Messrs. Murphy and Stilley were appointed said committee from the Senate.

On motion, the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House to count and compare the vote for State officers.

The Senate resumed its session at 2 o'clock—when, on motion, it adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Speaker Robinson in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Gorman the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Luckey, of Rowan, nominated John E. Carter, of Rowan.

Mabson, colored, of Edgecombe, nominated W. E. Kessler, of Rowan.

Carter recieved 65 votes and Kessler 46.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the House went into an election for Engrossing Clerk, and nominated for that position A. H. Boyden, of Rowan.

Mr. Gorman nominated Miss S. McCandless, of Stokes.

The ballot resulted for Mr. Boyden 60, Miss McCandless 49.

At 12 o'clock the private Secretary of Gov. Caldwell, Col. John B. Neathery was announced as a messenger from his Excellency, the Governor, who came forward and delivered to the Speaker the annual message.

A message was received from the Senate, that that honorable body was now ready to proceed to the House of Representatives to examine the vote for Governor and other State officers, in joint session.

After the arrival and seating of the Senate, the Speaker read extracts from the law governing their action, when the counting of the vote commenced.

Pending the completion of the count the joint assembly took, on motion of Senator Dunham, a recess until 3:30 p. m. The Senators then retired to their Chamber.

On motion the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The joint session of the two Houses was called to order at 3½ o'clock by Speaker Robinson.

The Governor's message was being read when the hour arrived for the joint session of the two Houses, when it was postponed till to-morrow morning.

At 4½ o'clock Senator Dunham moved a recess of the joint session till to-morrow at 11½ o'clock. Adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Why He Wouldn't Consent.

At an evening party in Madison Avenue this week, a gentleman was present with his wife, not half as old as he, and very pretty and girlish in appearance. She was greatly admired, and countless eyes followed her wherever she went. A young man from Boston, having been introduced to her, lost his heart in fifteen minutes' conversation. Just before midnight, having stimulated his courage with champagne, he went to the husband and requested a word with him in the library. The request was granted, when the enamored swain burst forth: "My dear sir, I hope you'll pardon the suddenness of the thing; but I'm so madly in love with your beautiful daughter that I want to pay my addresses to her and win her for my wife, if possible, though I am too honorable to do so without her father's consent." The husband smiled as he said, "I am a little embarrassed by your declaration. I might not object to your marrying the young lady you have seen with me to-night if she were not my wife already. But I fear she has as many husbands now as she knows how to manage. I'll consult her, however, and if she is willing to add bigamy to her beauty, I'll make no opposition." The ardent lover was struck dumb with astonishment.—After trying to gasp out an apology for his stupid blunder he left the house precipitately, and returned to Boston by the first train.—*N. Y. Letter to St. Louis Globe.*

The great floods in China are attributed to the gradual upheaving in the northeast part of the country, which, it is said, has long been suspected, and is now established to the satisfaction of all the geologists who have visited it. The effect, apparently, has been to cause the Yellow river to change its course, and to deprive the region through which it passed of the natural means of drainage.

THE SOUTH.

A SPLENDID AND DESERVED TRIBUTE TO HER FROM A DISINTERESTED SOURCE.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF HER SUPPORT OF GREELEY.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

There is one thing that never fails, said Balzac, and that is ingratitude. To an absence of this element in the character of the Southern people may be attributed, perhaps, the tenacity with which they clung to the political fortunes of Greeley and Brown to the last. More honorable in defeat than in any victory won at the sacrifice of conscience of principle, they occupy in the nation to-day the exalted position of men who, in the face of an almost inevitable overthrow, and in defiance of the centralizing policy of a powerful and revengeful party, stood by those who had, for the sake of reform and good government, committed their political fortunes to the uncertain tide of the Liberal movement. As far as they were permitted to do so unintimidated by Federal soldiery, and unemasculated by the proscription and disfranchisement of Radical registration, the Southern people never looked back after their hand had been once laid upon the plough. For the Bourbon movement they had only mockery and contempt. For O'Conor and Adams only the pity the unshorn Sampson has for the timid eunuch. Grant was great and powerful and full of promises, but because other men had broken with the dominant organization for their sakes they fought the issue out, standing or falling.

Perhaps they have fallen a little ways further, but only a little, for God knows they have but a scant few inches more to go before they are in the bottomless pit altogether. How strange the bed-fellows politics introduces the one to the other.—How unlooked for that alliance which made Horace Greeley the champion of the Confederates, and standard-bearer of the Democratic party. But had only those who sat at his feet in the ancient days, listening to his voice as to the voice of a prophet, remained as true to him as those for whose overthrow he had spent all the vigorous manhood, the sorrowful spectacle of a nation prostrate at the feet of a despotism might have been spared to the patriotic vision of the country. Liberalism had no more perfect illustration than that furnished by an almost united South, standing up in the midst of her desolation and holding out her hands in friendship to those who, great in all the elements of merciless warfare, yet halted when the battle was done, plundering no beaten fratricidal field. True, always, whether in prosperity or adversity, whether in victory or defeat, the honor of the South remains untarnished amidst the furious storm of so many political wrecks, disgraces and desertions. No matter what the future may bring forth. At its very worst it can scarcely be darker. No matter how much further and finer the machinery of the Administration may find it agreable to grind the lately reconstructed States, the South stands acquitted before the country of every sentiment of treachery or ingratitude. Governments are not for a day, nor are governments such as ours the patrimony or the possession of any man, oligarchy, or association. Beneath the tremendous exhibitions of strength upon this occasion, it is a consolation to know that, however high the edifice may be built, it is worthless and valueless unless wrought upon the solid foundation of truth and justice. And sooner or later the crisis will come again in the life of this very nation, now so noisy with cheers for Grant, and now so jubilant with victorious rejoicings, when the unconquerable manhood of the Southern people will be worth a premium in the political market and when to have been steadfast and true to the great principles of Liberalism will bring with them the honors and the recognition of the Republic. Let those other Democrats who surrendered without firing a gun receive such a reward as Austria gave to Gorgey, and as England gave to Benedict Arnold. The time has not yet come for honesty and reform, and hence the disgraceful rout and panic which has extended from Maine to Minnesota. It pays to desert, and in the scramble the Democratic party has sold itself.

A Test Case.

Friends of good government are waiting with some anxiety for the President's choice of a postmaster for Philadelphia. Directly, the matter concerns all people who have business with the Philadelphia postoffice; indirectly, it concerns every man in the country. For the first time since the election this issue is submitted, plain and simple, to the President: Shall politicians receive offices merely as reward for campaign services, and not with reference to their fitness and the public accommodation, or shall the offices be given to those known to be best qualified? For the Philadelphia postmastership there are two candidates. One is Mr. Fairman, now deputy-postmaster, trained by a long experience to the business, and strictly in the line of promotion. The other is Mr. Truman, a man active in politics, a figurer in the last three Presidential campaigns, and a member of the "Republican Invincibles," whatever they may be. He is named as the political candidate, and backed for his political services only, by Senator Cameron, Governor-elect Hartranft, and that set. Mr. Fairman has the support of a great many bankers, newspaper people, and other business men. Politics on the one side and proved merit on the other were never brought into clearer contrast in making claims for office. From the President's decision in this case—as good a test case as could be made up—we can see whether we have anything to hope for civil-service reform in his second term.—New York *Journal of Commerce.*

Important Discovery by "Old Probabilities"—A Great Atmospheric Wave Undulating Across the Continent.

The researches of the Signal Office have just been rewarded by a beautiful and highly important meteorological discovery. On the coast of England from time immemorial the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen, but Sir John Herschel and others supposed it was peculiar and confined to England and Western Europe, which it reaches from the South Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long-continued undulations from October to January, constituting an important element in the phenomenal character of European winter. On the 12th of November a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th it spread over nearly all of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was pouring through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude and magnificence from Oregon and Washington Territory eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky Mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of Winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of Westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American Winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Southern Wyoming the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel.

A good, innocent Philadelphian, thinks that newsboys should be more honest. He paid four cents for a paper just because the boy cried: "Battle in North Carolina! Horace Greeley wounded in the leg!" and there was no such thing in it.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh had a little snow on Monday.

The Radicals in Statesville had a glorification last Friday.

The work of enlarging Wayne county jail is now going on.

Newbern is forming an association for the purpose of supplying its poor with wood.

Two cases of small pox in Charlotte last week, but no danger of its becoming epidemic.

The neck-tie Festival given last week by the young ladies of St. Stephens' Parish, in Goldsboro', was a success.

Col. G. G. Luke, of Camden county, will contest the seat in the Legislature, of Simon A. Jones, colored Republican.

A friend has shown the Statesville Intelligencer a specimen of English walnut, grown on the plantation of Mr. David Thom, in the southern part of Iredell county.

The Raleigh Era learns that J. W. Bowman, member elect of the House of Representatives from Mitchell county, had his leg broken on Monday last, by his horse stumbling and falling upon him.

The Southern Home says that Mr. Asbury has picked off one acre near Charlotte, 1,830 pounds of cotton and the patch is still to be gleaned. He used as a fertilizer, the scrapings under an old house.

The Goldsboro' Journal says: We learn that James Wiley, of Warsaw, who patented a valuable cotton plow last year, and who had it on exhibition at our Fair, sold the patent to Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of Newbern, for $1,000.

The Elizabeth City Economist says: On Monday Elizabeth City lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens. At 2 a. m. Thomas Allen departed this life, full of years, respected by all, and surrounded by his sorrowing family.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: There is a curiosity just now in the vicinity of Salem Meeting House, near this place, in the person of a negro woman preacher. She preaches every night and is creating a good deal of attention from both white and black.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate says: Wm. Richardson, of Eagle Rock, in this county, who had his left hand badly lacerated in a cotton gin a year or two ago, had the misfortune, one day last week, to get his right hand and arm cut to pieces very badly in the same gin.

We learn from the Raleigh News that Mr. Joseph Myer, of Seabord, N. C., a clerk in the store of Messrs. White Bros., at Weldon, while attempting to jump on a train while in motion, at Weldon, on Saturday evening, fell beneath the train and three cars passed over his body, killing him instantly.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We observed in our town a few days ago a negro woman, of pure African complexion, having in her arms a baby, her own child, a real Albino, with bushy flaxen hair. The child is quite a novelty. It can see nothing when in the sunshine. Father and mother are both black.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Fire broke out in the office of Drs. W. W. & R. K. Gregory, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, and destroyed the building and contents. Drs. Gregory were insured (they informed us) to the amount of $2,500. The building belonged to A. B. Davidson, Esq., and was not insured.

The Raleigh News says that at the special election for a member for the House of Representatives from Randolph county, held on Tuesday the 5th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Harrison Frazier, Republican, Mr. Tomlinson, the Democratic candidate, is reported elected by 14 majority.

The Raleigh News says: E. R. Stamps, Esq., editor of the Tarboro' Enquirer, will contest the seat of Mabson, the negro representative from Edgecombe, on the ground of Mabson's ineligibility, because of non-residence. Mabson was not a citizen of Edgecombe for 12 months before the election as the law requires.

The Charlotte Observer says: The detachment of Federal Artillery which, for the past fourteen months, has been stationed at this place, leave to-night for the Pacific coast. They go direct from here to Ft. McHenry, near Baltimore, and thence overland to San Francisco, California. It is probable that they will be stationed in Alaska. The garrison here now consists of Cavalry.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: We are informed upon reliable authority that a man by the name of Wm. Johnston, was killed about 10 miles from Wilkesboro' on Wednesday, by being kicked by a mule.—Johnston had gone to the stable to change the mule from one stable to another, and not returning, some one went in search of him and found him lying in the stable dead, with a bruise on his forehead.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Litigation for the possession of the Western N. C. R. R., has been going on for some time, and we are gratified that the matter was decided at Asheville last week by the decision of Judge Dick ordering the sale of the Road to be made at Salisbury, after forty days notice. B. S. Gaither and Marcers Irwin were appointed Commissioners to superintend the sale.

The Southern Security Company owns nine-tenths of the Bonds of the Road besides some other titles under former sales. If the road passes into the hands of said Company we are assured that it will be completed beyond Asheville and open up speedy railroad communication with extreme Western North Carolina.

STATE COUNCIL F. or T.—The annual session of this body, which was held in Fayetteville last week, adjourned on Thursday night, the 14th inst., after a most harmonious transaction of the business of the Order.

This Order has made an increase of 30 Councils and 1,000 members during the past year, and with a thorough organization and perfect harmony in the ranks, they hope to achieve far greater success in the future.

The following officers were elected for the present year:

President—Rev. G. B. Wetmore.
Associate—W. N. Cole.
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Wellons.
Secretary—Rev. R. H. Whitaker.
Treasurer—N. B. Bryan.
Conductor—D. T. Moore.
Sentinel—J. N. Clark.

The next session of this body will be held at Statesville, in May next.—*Raleigh News.*

A dreadful famine is reported among the people of Cerea.

The Last Newspaper Read by General Lee.

A gentleman, residing in this city, and who returned from the Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, relates some pleasant facts connected with the last days of Gen. Eee. He says that the private room in the University which the General occupied has been left just as it was when he went out of it on the morning he took to his bed, and from which he never arose. The General went into his room at his usual hour that morning, put on his slippers, took a seat near a window, from which he drew the curtain partially back, and began reading a copy of the Nashville Union and American. He had been complaining of feeling unwell, and after reading a short time he laid the paper on the table and left the room, never more to return. To-day the visitor to the University is shown the room, which he is allowed to enter, but is prohibited from touching anything. On the dust covered table he sees the paper as it dropped from the hand of the great chieftain, near the chair, which is partly turned around, his slippers. The curtain is in the same position in which the General had placed it, and in the ink stand is the deeply corroded pen as it had been left when last used. A guard is mounted at the door every day to see that nothing about the room is disturbed by any one visiting it.—Nashville *Union and American*, Nov. 6.

From the Raleigh News.

THE J. BRINTON SMITH POISONING CASE.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE WATTS AT CHAMBERS.

The Excellent Appeal by R. H. Battle, Jr., in Behalf of the Prisoners.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

THE JUDGE DISCHARGES THE PRISONERS UNCONDITIONALLY.

Exciting Scene in the Court Room.

Long before the appointed hour for the assembling of the Court yesterday morning for the hearing of the Smith Poisoning Case before Judge Samuel W. Watts, the Mayor's Court Room was thronged with an anxious crowd, eager to hear all that was said in this singularly mysterious affair that has for the past month so excited the minds of our people. At ten o'clock Mrs. Frances A. Mann and Mrs. Mary E. Smith, attended by Sheriff Lee, the Messrs. Battle, their counsel, Capt. Smith, brother of the deceased, Mr. R. B. Saunders, who accompanied the young ladies, Miss Annie, Lillian, and Jennette, who came in the Court Room and occupied seats on the left of the Judge's stand—Rev. Dr. Mason and Rev. Dr. Smedes also took seats with the family. The seats on the right of the stand were occupid by ladies of the city.

At the Reporter's desk were, besides the reporters for the News, Sentinel and Era, Messrs. Vance, of the New York World, Maj. Mann, of the Wilmington Post, Furguson, of the Boston Times, and Finch, of the New York Herald.

At the opening of the Court, General W. R. Cox, Solicitor for the State, stated to his honor that being absent at Halifax Court he knew nothing of the case and was only notified at 9½ o'clock, that it would come up for a hearing at 10. He would therefore ask a postponement of an investigation till certain witnesses could be summoned and himself posted in regard to the circumstances connected with the case.

Judge Battle replied that under the peculiar circumstances the defendants, being ladies of high social and moral standing, in the community, and had been for several days in prison, that the application had been pending for three days, &c., he would in justice to his clients insist upon the investigation, then and there.

Judge Watts decided that he would hear the case, but would issue *instanter* summons for the State Solicitor, while the argument for the defense was progressing.

Gen. Cox then notified the Court that, as Council for the State, he would be compelled to withdraw, and take no part in the case.

Mr. R. H. Battle, Jr., read the full proceedings of the Coroner's investigation, together with all the evidence before it, and laying the verdict before his Honor, called especial attention to the various erasures and informalities contained in it. Mr. Battle then proceeded with a powerful effort in behalf of the prisoners, speaking for nearly an hour. In referring to the unhappy situation of the ladies present, the past happy and contented life of all the members of the now sorrow stricken family, nearly the whole audience were moved to tears. At the conclusion of Mr. Battle's remarks, Judge Watts called

MISS JEANETTE SMITH ON THE STAND.

The appearance of this beautiful young lady, arrayed in deep mourning and closely veiled, created much sensation in the audience. As she stepped forward and lifted her veil to take the oath, a death-like stillness pervaded the entire room, all eager to hear her own words touching this mysterious affair.

Being sworn by the Judge, she described the diagram of the house and premises, (shown her by his honor) showing the various rooms, where the deceased died, &c. She said:

Mrs. Mann and I came down in the morning together. We were there when papa came in. He asked for a Seidlitz powder. He addressed no one, but was seated on the sofa and sister was standing up, as she had met him at the door. She went out and got the powder. I did not notice that she was gone only long enough to get the medicine. Papa was seated at the table. He drank from the glass, which I afterwards saw in the dining room. I did not go into mother's room until afterwards, while papa was sick. I am satisfied that sister had not been in that room that morning before she went for the medicine. We came down stairs together and sat on the sofa together. When we heard papa coming, Mrs. Mann arose to meet him at the door. Mrs. Mann, mother and I were in town the day before from 9 in the morning to about half-past 1 in the afternoon.

R. B. SAUNDERS

was next examined as a practical apothecary as to the effect of poison on the effervescing properties of Seidlitz powders. As a parishoner of the late Dr. Smith, also a neighbor, he was examined in regard to the characters of all parties, and the private family relationship. Mr. Saunders stated that he was a visitor at the house of Dr. Smith, and testified that he never had occasion to observe anything contrary to the affection that is usual with families, only that the ties seemed especially strong between Mrs. Mann and her father. Mr. Saunders was also

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

LOCAL.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 27th instant, in regular annual meeting. The Stockholders themselves be allowed to ride free, and their families at half the usual rates.

A NEW BUSINESS BLOCK IN PROJECTION.—We learn that the Directors of the Bank of New Hanover have purchased the property on North Front and Princess streets, known as the Anderson property and that, about next February, they will erect there one of the handsomest bank buildings to be found in the South. The property has a frontage of 198 feet on Front and 42 feet on Princess street, with still farther depth on the Northern portion. The large brick residence is embraced in the purchase, and the price paid was $5,000. The Bank building will occupy 42 x 42 feet on the corner of Front and Princess and the balance of the property will be sold to such merchants as will guarantee to erect there, and occupy, substantial store houses, thus making a new and handsome business block.

THE HORSE MALADY.

Rapid Increase in the City—Nearly All of the Horses have it—Street Cars Suspended—Drayage Up in a Balloon—No Deaths Reported Yet, &c., &c.

The epizootic has made a rapid increase in our city during the last 48 hours, and it is ascertained early yesterday morning that a large majority of the horses in the city had become attacked by it. This large increase of cases is thought to be due, to a great extent, to the recent and sudden change from a mild temperature to the biting cold of last Saturday night and Sunday.

Horses may be seen now led about the streets at almost any hour of the day, well saddled and carefully tended, for a little exercise, and it is only occasionally that one can find one of them at work, those that are well being kept in to prevent catching the disease, and those that have already been attacked having been placed under a course of medical treatment.

Messrs. Southerland & Steagall's stable are 63 horses, and every one of them has contracted the disease to a greater or less extent. The majority of them are very slightly affected, but there are some few that exhibit a very severe attack. These horses are all carefully groomed, medicined and dieted, and are turned out each day for exercise. With this exception they are not allowed to leave the stalls.

Mr. S. A. Currie says that he has 30 horses in his stable and that only 2 of these are attacked. His doors are all kept closed and sulphur is being constantly burned in the building.

There are 11 horses in the street car stables, only 3 of which have escaped the disease. As a consequence the street cars have all been stopped with the exception of a mail car.

On the wharves, scarcely a horse is to be seen, and business has consequently received a sudden and severe check. This, however, be remedied to-day, to a great extent, as measures will be inaugurated by several houses, to haul by hand at a not much greater expense than the usual rates of drayage.

On the whole, although we have the epizootic in full blast, it has assumed, thus far, a mild type and there are earnest hopes that it may not re main long in this latitude.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE THIRD N. C., REGIMENT, ON THE DEATH OF COL. COWAN.—At a meeting of the members of the Association of Officers of the third North Carolina Regiment held November the 16th 1872, to take action respecting the death of Col. Robert H. Cowan, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed, and directed to be published in the city papers.

WHEREAS, since the last meeting of this Association of the Officers of the Third North Carolina Regiment, it hath pleased our Divine Master to call from his works on earth, our friend Col. Robert H. Cowan, and whereas, it is eminently fitting that some expression of our deep feeling should be manifested upon this solemn occasion. Therefore it is

Resolved 1st. That while we bow low with submission to this afflicting dispensation of God, we wish to express our grateful love and reverence for the memory of our faithful friend and comrade.

2nd. That the members of this Association desire to place on record their high appreciation of his character as a christian, as a patriot, as a soldier, as a warm-heated and devoted friend, as a scholar, as a cultivated gentleman, and as a useful citizen.

3d. That the memorials of his manifold works, not only as a citizen, but also as a soldier in the Third North Carolina Regiment, will be long and lovingly remembered and cherished by us, his mourning friends

4th. That we sympathize with his bereaved wife and family; and that we earnestly pray that they may have strength and fortitude granted to them, to submit with christian resignation to the Divine Will, in these sad hours of their affliction.

5th. That a blank page in our record, marked with black lines, have inscribed upon it his name, his birth, rank, and the date of his decease.

6th. That the customary badge of mourning be worn by the members of this body for thirty days.

7th. That the Secretary of this Association be, and is hereby directed to furnish the family of our deceased friend with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met last night.

The Chairman was authorized to request and recommend to the General Assembly an extension of the time of settlement of taxes because of unavoidable delay in the delivery of the tax books.

The Sheriff was authorized to purchase certain articles of office furniture for which he petitioned.

The application of S. VanAmringe, to be allowed to cut wood on certain county lands, was referred to the Chairman, with power to act.

George E. Burden was granted license to retail spirituous liquors.

Commissioner Rice was appointed Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and a member of the committees on Workhouse and Lands and Roads, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Sheriff Black.

Rev. H. B. Blake was appointed County Examiner for the unexpired term.

Ordered—That a Committee, to consist of Chairman Martin and Commissioners Shoemaker and Rice be appointed to ascertain the amounts due the County by any official, or officials of the County, prior to the fourth Monday in September, 1872; and when the amount is ascertained they are empowered to consult with and request the County Attorney to bring suit against any delinquent County official and his sureties for the recovery of any such amount due, with all the penalties attached by law.

Report of Jesse J. Cassidey, Esq., Auditor of Wilmington Township Board of Trustees, was received and ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in December.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. John Nutt, an old citizen of this place, but recently of Laurinburg, which occurred at the latter place about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. He had been complaining of feeling unwell early in the morning of that day, but had gone out to his office, after lying down for a short time. About 11 o'clock he was again taken sick and on his way home was stricken with paralysis, and never spoke again. His remains will be brought here to-day, on the W., C. & R. R. R., train for interment.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad met in called meeting yesterday morning at the office of the President, in this city.

On motion of Hon. R. B. Bridgers, the meeting was organized by calling Silas N. Martin, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. W. Thompson, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the Secretary, with Geo. R. French, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares of stock represented.

The Committee reported that there were 2,889 shares represented in person, and 7,899 by proxy, making a total of 10,788 shares, the total amount of stock in the Road being 14,523 shares at a par value of $100 each, whereupon the meeting was declared to be duly organized.

On motion of B. F. Newcomer, Esq., the Secretary read the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting held yesterday:

The instrument of lease demising the property, effects and franchise of this Company to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co., drafted in pursuance of the resolution of this Board, adopted on the 24th day of May last, having been read and considered by the Board, it was thereupon

Resolved, That said instrument of lease be approved and submitted to the stockholders of this company, at their meeting to be held this day, with the recommendation that the same be assented to on the part of this company.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the meeting then proceeded to consider the lease and the instrument was read by Wm. A. Wright, Esq.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Newcomer, was adopted by a stock vote of 10,055 for, and 125 against:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held on the 24th day of May, 1872, the preamble and resolution following was adopted, that is to say:

"Whereas, It is deemed that the interests of the stockholders of this company would be greatly promoted by effecting a lease of the Road and its equipment and property to the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co., therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to confer with the President and Directors of the W., C. & A. R. R. Co. or a Committee of the same, to agree upon a lease of all of the property of this company to said W., C. & A. R. R. Co. for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever upon such terms as will provide for the payment of the regular interest on all the bonded debt of this company, and the assumption of all its assets, including stock and interest in the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, and the payment of all its liabilities other than its funded debt, and the payment to this company of five per cent. on its capital stock for the current year, and the further payment of six per cent. on its capital stock for the next year, and seven per cent. for each succeding year during the continuance of the lease; said payment to be free or exclusive of all taxes which are now, or may at any time hereafter be imposed by the government of the United States upon any dividend or income derived by the stockholders from capital stock in this company. Arrangements are also to be made for the Lessee to provide for, and keep up, the sinking fund according to the requirements of the mortgage now existing on the road, said sinking fund and all increments thereof to belong to the Lessee, who is to provide for the payment and retirement of the existing mortgage debts of this company. And the Lessee to obligate itself to make a consolidated mortgage bond secured by a proper mortgage on all the property and franchises of the company, to the extent of such sum as may be sufficient for the retirement of the funded debt in such sums and payable at such time after date as the Lessee may elect, the same to be delivered to the Lessee, who is to agree, in consideration of the delivery of said bonds, to provide for, and take care of, all the funded obligations of this company, now amounting to $1,620,000, as the same shall mature. Said lease, agreed upon on the part of the President and Directors of both companies, to be subject to the approval and ratification of the stockholders, or a majority of the stock in each company. Provision is also to be made to keep and continue the organization and charter of this company. Ample provision for a betterment clause is also to be made."

And whereas, in accordance with said resolution, after their conference between duly constituted committees, severally appointed by the respective Boards of Directors of the W., C. & A. R. R. Co. and of this company, an instrument of a lease of the property and franchises of this company, as contemplated and proposed by the said resolutions, has been carefully drawn, and after receiving the diligent scrutiny of the Board of Directors of this company, is recommended for acceptance by the stockholders of this company, and said instrument of lease having been read and considered by this meeting, in which a large majority in the interests of the stockholders of this company is represented, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors of this company, in the premises is hereby approved and ratified, and that the Stockholders of this company assent to the lease of the railroad and other property, effects and franchises of this company, to the W., C. & A. R. R. company on the terms and conditions set forth in the instrument of lease this day read to the stockholders, and the Board of Directors of this company is hereby instructed to cause said lease to be duly executed and delivered in behalf of this company.

The meeting then adjourned.

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.—The stockholders of this road met here yesterday, pursuant to call.

J. E Gregg Esq., was appointed Chairman of the meeting and J. W. Thompson Esq., Secretary.

The Secretary and L. D. Childs, Esq were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee reported 2,855 shares represented, the full stock of the company amounting to 3,000 shares.

On motion of B. F. Newcomer Esq, it was

Resolved, That the lease of the W. & W. R. R. Co. to this Company, of its railroad and the property, effects and franchise, on the terms and conditions set forth in the instrument of lease this day read to the stockholders, and which has this day been ratified and confirmed by the stockholders of the W. & W. R. R. Co., be, and the same is hereby, assented to and accepted by the stockholders of this company, and the President of this company is hereby instructed to join in the execution of the same in behalf of this company.

The meeting then adjourned.

In one of the old graveyards in Boston, under the shadow of Park Street Church, on Tremont street, Boston, in the most busy part of the city, lies the dust of three signers of the Declaration of Independence—Hancock, Adams and Paine; of seven Massachusetts Governors—Adams, Hancock, Bowdoin, Sumner, Sullivan, Love and Eustis; and not far distant, under a larch tree, close to the iron fence, the ashes of the victims of the Boston massacre.—Among other noted persons buried here were John Hull, mint master in 1652; Judge Samuel Seawell, of noted memory; Peter Faneuil, General Joseph Warren, Colonel Paul Revere and Richard Bellingham, a colonial governor. A white marble slab, with the simple inscription, "No. 16, Tomb of Hancock," indicates the tomb of the distinguished patriot, John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Bailey's furniture factory in Lawrence, Kansas, has been burned. Loss $30,000.

Magistrates have been appointed in all the police districts of Yeddo, with jurisdiction similar to that in the United States.

Francis Cassidy, arrested and imprisoned some months ago on suspicion of connection with the Panormo murder, has sued Capt. Ferry, of the Brooklyn police, for $10,000 damages.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Barrels, Spts T, each,		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
1st hand	2 50 a 2 75	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	00 a 37½
Tallow	16 a 17	do bbls	00 a 42
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	19 a 20
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	22½ a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Java	28 a 30	do N. O.	80 a 85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 5 00
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 00
Ord to Midl'g	15½ a 18	Hard	0 00 a 3 25
Strict Midl.	00 a 18½	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 30
Cotton Bagging,		Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 50
Gunny	00 a 00	Pitch, City	3 75 a 4 25
Dundee	a 14	Rosin, pale	3 00 a 6 50
Flax	19½ a 20	do No 1	4 00 a 4 50
Double Aner	a 15	do No 2	3 80 a 3 85
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	3 00 a 3 75
Corn Meal,		Spirits turpentine,	
per bushel,	a 1 00	per gal	30 a 37½
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting,		Cut	6½ a 7½
per yard	12 a 13	Oils, per gallon,	
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 165	Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Feathers,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Keorosene	28 a 30
Mackerel,		Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 1	14 00 a 18 00	Potatoes,	
No. 2	10 50 a 11 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Mullets	6 00 a 9 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
Herring,		N. C. Bacon	
East	8 00 a 9 00	Hams	19 a 19½
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Middlings	12 a 12½
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00	Shoulders	10½ a 11
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Western Bacon	
Flour, per bbl, North'n		(Smoked.	
Family	8 00 a 11 00	Hams	20 a 21
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00	Middlings	12½ a 12¾
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	a 9
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	10 00 a 10 50	Middlings	11 a 11½
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Shoulders	8 a 8½
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	9 a 11½
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Per ton	00 00 a 85 00	do Northern	30 a 40
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	15 a 17
Corn	00 a 05	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	00 a 75	City Mess	0 00 a 18 00
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 25	Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Rice	9 10	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Carolina	9½ a 10	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	1 bush 1 60 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		From store	0 00 a 1 60
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	American	1 55 a 1 65
Northern	a 1 00	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11½ a 00
English, ass'd	7½ a 8	C	12 a 00
American, rel'd	a 10	B	a 13½
American,		A	14½ a 00
sheer	9 a 00	Crushed	14 a 00
Swede	7½ a 00	Scrap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	5 a 5½
per ton	140 00 a 150 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Flr Bds	15 00 a 17	Mill, inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 a 14 00	ord	5 00 10 00
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00	Tallow, lb	10 a 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
November 21, 1872.

REMARKS.—Business generally has been quiet during the past week, trade movements being very materially restricted by the prevailing horse epidemic, in consequence of which great difficulty has been experienced in making deliveries of merchandize bought and sold. The extreme tightness of the money market has also been a great barrier to mercantile ventures. We are pleased to notice that our merchants are making every available effort to procure cartage, and we may expect a revival of business in a few days.

COTTON.—The cotton movement during the week has been very large as compared with the two preceding weeks of the month. In the earlier part of the week there was much the same feeling apparent which characterized the market of last week, and though transactions were free, yet prices were rather in favor of buyers. Monday morning, New York and Liverpool advices being more favorable, holders became encouraged and held at ¼ cent advance (corresponding to New York), which was gained. Since then the daily transactions have been very large at prices both satisfactory to buyer and seller, though in some instances holders were asking an advance. To-day, at the closing of our review, the market is steady with a good enquiry and fair transactions at our quotations given below. The receipts are very heavy, and for the week were upwards of 3,500 bales. The exports are also large and the stock bears but a slight increase.

The cotton movement for this week as compared with last week shows a decrease in receipts and an increase in exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 110,610 bales, against 133,705 bales last week, 120,465 bales the previous week, and 113,148 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 887,688 bales, against 666,608 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 220,980 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 75,462 bales, against 59,889 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 379,223 bales, against 289,433 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 343,723 bales, against 320,165 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 59,272 bales, against 64,231 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 465,000 bales, against 359,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 96,000 bales, against 94,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 135,000 bales, against 319,000 bales last year.

The following is a resume of the week's transactions:

Friday—Sales of 274 bales at 17¾, 17⅝@17¾ cents.

Saturday—Sales of 192 bales at 16¾, 17, 17⅛@17¼ cents.

Monday—Sales of 60 bales at 17 cents, 67 do. at 17¼ cents, 100 do. at 17½ cents, 8 do. at 17⅝ cents, 16 do. 17¾ cents, 19 do. at 18 cents, and 13 do. at 18¼ cents.

Tuesday—Sales of 34 bales at 17¼ cents, 87 do. at 17½ cents, 6 do. at 17⅝ cents, and 19 do. at 18 cents.

Wednesday—Sales of 40 bales at 18 cents, 17 do. at 18⅛ cents, 4 do. at 18¼ cents (Peler), and 150 do. at 17, 17⅛@17½ cents.

Thursday—Sales of — bales at — cents .....

We quote as follows:

Ordinary	15½ cents.
Good Ordinary	17½ "
Low Middling	18 "
Middling	18⅛@18⅜ "
Strict Middling	18⅜@18¾ "

ROSIN—We have had a very unsettled, dull and declining market during the past week. Strained rosin has been the principal feature and on Friday became very unsettled in tone, with buyers offering to purchase at a decline of 10 cents and holders asking last week's closing figures ($3 60.) Saturday the market remained nominal, with buyers refusing to operate unless at a decline, which sellers were loth to accept Monday the transactions were 2,000 bbls at a decline of 10 cents. Tuesday the sales were at previous days' figures, but the market was dull and dragging and closed in the evening with a declining tendency; Wednesday the previous evening's feeling characterized the market and 1,200 bbls sold at a decline of 15 cents. To-day (Thursday) the market closes quiet, with no improvement of note. No. 2 has remained entirely nominal. The finer qualities have been in only moderate request with a fair amount of transactions, which, however, were at a shade decline on previous rates. The receipts are on the decrease and with fair exports, the stock in market shows a small decrease. The following is a summary of the week's transactions:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	220	$3 25	$5 25	$5 25
Saturday	316	3 25	5 25	5 25
Monday	87	"market price."		
Tuesday	389	3 00	5 00	5 00
Wednesday	130	3 00	5 00	5 00
Thursday	405	3 00	5 00	5 00

TAR.—From the opening of the week and up to Monday, nothing of importance was developed in the market for this article. Monday a better enquiry sprang up, and an advance of 5 cents was gained. Tuesday the demands improved and a further advance of 55 cents was obtained. Since then the undertone of the market has been very strong and buyers readily purchasing all offering, at the highest market price. The receipts for the week, 412 bbls against 715 bbls for last week are a falling off of 303 bbls. The exports have been large and the stock in market has been reduced. To-day the market may be written as closing firm at $3 60 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week were as the following table will show.

Friday	250	bbls. at	3 50 per bbl.
Do	25	" "	3 40 "
Do	55	" "	3 50 "
Saturday	25	" "	3 50 "
Do	*100	" "	3 40 "
Do	82	" "	3 30 "
Monday	25	" "	3 30 "
Do	25	" "	3 33 "
Tuesday	135	" "	3 60 "
Wednesday	17	" "	3 60 "
Thursday	85	" "	3 60 "
Do	50	" "	4 00 "

*In order

PROVISIONS—For provisions the market here continues extremely dull, business being confined to supplying the merest necessities of the trade, and Western meats have declined from ¼ to ½ cent. From now until the new crop cure begins to come forward we shall look for a dull and declining market, dealers having old stock on hand being anxious to close it out to make room for new supplies. North Carolina bacon has ceased to be a feature of the market. The market being entirely bare and no receipts coming forward—prices, however, may be quoted nominal as follows: 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 12@13½ cents for hog round, and 19@20 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* dull as follows: 8¾ cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 22@23 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* is in fair stock and sells at 8 cents for shoulders, 9½@10½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina Lard is scarce and wanted. Sells at 12@12½ cents per lb Northern steam refined, in bucke's and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents per lb.

FERTILIZERS—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $40 to $50; Rath's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate; $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Pondrette, $30; do. do. Nit Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₹ ton of 2,000 lbs.

TIMBER—Several rafts have arrived during the week, but the milling demand is very heavy and the receipts are not of sufficient size to meet their wants. The receipts by rail are rapidly decreasing and the stock in millers hands is quite small. The market is stronger at the following rates, per 1,000 feet:

Extra Prime Mill	Timber
per Railroad	$15 00@16 50
Prime Mill per railroad	14 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	12 00@12 50
Prime River Timber	10 00@11 50
Common Mill	8 00@ 9 50
Ordinary	7 00@ 8 00
Inferior	5 00@ 6 00

GRAIN.—CORN.—Since last week the market does not present any new features. The demand for home consumption as well as country orders continue to maintain their usual activeness, and prices have experienced not the slightest variation. The first cargo of new corn arrived yesterday, but it came to a dealer and went into store. There have been no sales of cargoes or lots of size, and we are without correct information in regard to wholesale prices, but think cargoes (old corn) may be quoted from 75@80 cents and new corn at 70@75 cents for prime articles. The receipts for the week show a small decline on those of last week and are 18,596 bushels against 20,572 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 6,726 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,500; bushels; from New York, 3,000 bushels; per schooner Luola Murchison, 3,300 bushels; per schooner Fairfield, 2,500 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon railroad, 600 bushels.—Dealers are selling from store at 80@87½ cents for mixed, and 87½@92½ cents for white mealing, highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Have undergone no change of importance during the week. The market continues quiet and firm at unchanged figures. The receipts continue to be large, and for the week were 1,300 bushels against 1,000 bushels for last week, showing an increase of 300 bushels. The demand are confined principally to a local trade, which is supplied from store at 65@70 cts per bushel—sacks included——PEAS—The market is almost if not entirely bare of all kinds. The principal demand seems to be for cow. Of this quality there is none in market, but there is a light stock of clay and white peas, but for these the demands are quite limited. We quote as selling from store at $1 23 for cow; $1 25 for clay; and $1 25@$1 30 for white, per bushel ——WHEAT.—The receipts are moderately large, and for the week will exceed 200 bushels. There is barely a market, as the entire receipts come to order. The city mills will purchase at $1 50@$1 75 per bushel for a fair article. ——RICE—There is a fair stock in market, but prices are high. Sells from store in bbls. and tcs. at 9 to 9¼ cts per lb.

SHINGLES—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

LIME—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle are very light, but the demands of butchers are quite small and are confined to their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½ to 7 cents per pound on the hoof. Sheep are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3 as per quality.

HAY—Since last week there has been but very little doing in this article. The receipts for the week were large, and the market is well stocked. The demands, however, continue good, and sales have been made from store and wharf at the following prices:

	Wharf.	Store
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 35@1 50	$1 60@1 75
New York	1 35@1 50	1 50@1 75
Eastern		1 75

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties, Side Slot Ties, Arrow Ties, 9 cents. } 8½ cents.

Discounts made on purchases of and over 12½ tons.

CORN MEAL—Since last week there has existed an unusual good demand for this article and prices have advanced about 2½ cents. The stock is large and the city mills are supplying the demand from store at $1 per bushel—sacks included.

FLOUR—There has been a fair demand for all grades during the week just closed. Prices continue to be maintained, but the feeling in the market is not strong, and the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

EGGS—The extreme small quantity being brought in keeps prices well up. Dealers are paying 30@35 cents per dozen by the quantity.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied with fowls Chickens sell at 75 to 80 cents per pair for grown fowls and 50 to 60 cents for young. Ducks bring $1 to $1 25 per pair. Turkeys are coming in very slowly and no price has been established.

SALT—The stock of salt is comparatively very high, and in consequence prices continue very light. There exists a good demand, and American sells at $1 50 per sack. Liverpool, none in market.

WOOD—The stock of wood is very small, and in consequence prices are well up. Oak and ash are in fair supply, but pine is very scarce and wanted. Sells from flats by the cord and in large quantities at the following quotations:

Pine	$3 50 to 3 75
Ash	3 50 to 3 75
Oak	4 25 to 4 50
Blackjack	4 25 to 4 75

BARRELS—The market since the close of the busy turpentine season has fallen into a dull and torpid state and prices have declined about 15 cents. The receipts are moderately large and dealers are selling from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country-as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60; New York second hand, $2 70@$2 75 and $3 for new.

PEANUTS.—As yet the market has shown no recovery of the continued dullness of the Summer and early Fall months. The new crop is now being brought in though as yet the receipts are very light and no results have been produced. The receipts of the old crop continue to be fully equal to the exports, and the stock here has remained unchanged. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	$ 65 to 70
Prime	85 to 1 00
Extra Prime	1 00 to 1 05
Fancy	1 10 to 1 30

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

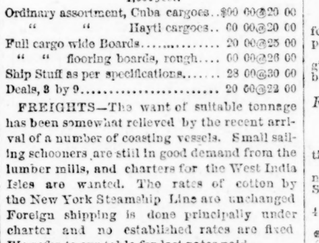
Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@20 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS—The want of suitable tonnage has been somewhat relieved by the recent arrival of a number of coasting vessels. Small sailing schooners are still in good demand from the lumber mills, and charters for the West India Isles are wanted. The rates of cotton by the New York Steamship Line are unchanged. Foreign shipping is done principally under charter and no established rates are fixed We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 00
Tar per bbl	0 60 a 00	00 a 1 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin per bbl	00 a 60	00 a 00
Cotton per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts "	3 a 5	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts per bush	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

L. D. SINE'S



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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

L. D. SINE'S
NINETEENTH
Grand Annual Distribution,

To be drawn Wednesday, January 1st, 1873.

$200,000
In Valuable Gifts!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

5 Prizes of $1,000 EACH IN greenbacks!
10 Prizes of $500

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500!
Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each!
Five Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos, wort $500 each!
25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
2500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $30 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 25,000!
Tickets limited to 100,000!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, 101 W. Fifth St. nov 22

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SPECIAL.—GENTLEMEN WISHING VISITING CARDS, would do well to call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

$75 to $250 per month, Agents—Wanted

everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a more superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 4w

AGENTS WANTED. SOMETHING NEW. 6 salable articles, sell at sight. Catalogues and one sample free. N. Y. Manuf'g Co., 621 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

DON'T

Be deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as in these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the membrane these TABLETS should be freely

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Nashville has the horse malady.

The horse disease is in Tarboro'.

Carpenters in demand in Wilson.

Heavy rains in the Raleigh section.

Tarboro' is at work on a new bank building.

Winston and Salem together have eight lawyers.

Nearly every horse in the city of Raleigh has the disease.

The first ice of the season in Raleigh on Friday morning.

Raleigh has not yet reported any deaths from the horse disease.

Bear meat and shrimps are the latest luxuries in Newbern.

It is claimed that there are now 150 new buildings going up in Raleigh.

Sparta bridge was injured by one of the steamers on the Tar river last week, and is now impassble.

Captain J. Q. De Carteret, a prominent citizen of Raleigh, died last Wednesday morning, aged 45 years.

Sixty colored men from Stokes county took the cars on Tuesday night last at Greensboro' for Tennessee.

There are four cheese factories in Western North Carolina, which will turn out this year 100,000 pounds, worth 15 cents a pound at the factory.

Thomas Johnson, colored, will be hung in Lexington on Friday, Dec. 13th, for committing a rape on the person of an old white lady, 56 years of age.

The Raleigh News says that an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann, is to be heard this morning before Judge Watts.

The Magnolia Advertiser says: Rev. W. M. Kennedy raised on his plantation this year two ears of corn, one of which produced 1,285 kernels and the other 1,239.

The Greenville Spectator is sorry to learn that Mr. James E. Clarke, near Greenville, a few days ago, met with an accident that may necessitate the amputation of an arm.

The State Fair Grounds are to be removed to a place known as Cook's Hill, about three-fourths of a mile from the limits of the city of Raleigh, and on the line of the N. C. & R. & G. Railroads.

The Winston Sentinel says: Jas. W. Elliott was convicted at last term of Davidson count of killing Jesse Harris, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, Dec. 20. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says: We learn that a party of Scotish emigrants are now visiting Hawfields, with a view to purchase and settlement, and that in some instances, purchases have been made at $11 per acre.

The Spirit of the Age says: Theodore N. Ramsay, G. D., has organized two more Lodges of Good Templars since our last issue, one at Graham, with 25 charter members, and another at High Point with 26 members.

The Raleigh News says: Every M. D., in the city, as far as ascertained, with the exception of Drs. E. Burke Haywood and Wm. Little, are on foot-back. Dr. Johnson's "old whitey" and Dr. Royster's iron gray gave up yesterday.

The Tarboro' Enquirer says: Mr. McKnight, who has been engaged in brick building in our town for the past few months, is laying the foundation of the new building to be used by the Tarboro' Branch of the New Hanover Bank.

The Battleboro Advance says: Mrs. Densy Ann Jones, near Hilliardston, was bitten on the arm and foot by a dog at Calhoun Griffin's last week and so injured that she had to call in the aid of a physician. The injury is very serious, and may prove fatal.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The tobacco crop in Granville is not a failure as published in some of the papers. In one section the dry weather injured the first cuttings, but the crop, taking the county through, is an average one, whilst in some parts it is the largest ever grown.

The Tarboro Southerner says: It is very clearly settled that Mabson, the negro Representative to the Legislature from this county, will not be allowed to take his seat. He was not a resident of the county at the time of election, having voted in Beaufort county within the previous twelve months.

The Raleigh Era says: Mr. Andrew Smith, who resides some seven miles South of Raleigh, while on his way home on Tuesday night last, had his pocket knife open in his pocket, and unfortunately stumbled and fell, inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen, which resulted in his death this morning.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday Gird Stephens, colored, was brought to this city and lodged in the county jail on the mittimus of W. H. Stinson, J. P., of Middle Creek township. It was in evidence that Orrel went to the house of Prince Page, colored, on Saturday night last, in the township above-mentioned, and took a pop at the proprietor through the window. Fortunately the aim of the would-be assassin was not good.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: We learned this morning from a highly respectable and reliable farmer in Halifax county, that a few mornings ago he heard a noise among his hogs, and thinking the dogs were after them he went to see, and on approaching he found that they were chasing a fox, and in a few minutes after he got there they caught him. He nailed the fox before they killed him and ran off with him, and the hogs followed on after him like a pack of hounds.

The Charlotte Home says: Professor Kerr exhibited at the Charlotte Fair some specimens of iron sand found on Pamlico Sound, Beaufort county. This attracted the attention of Mr. Wm. W. Biggs, of the firm of Biggs, Holland & Stuart, Liverpool, England, who was present at the Fair. We have seen a letter from him to Prof. Kerr in relation to the working and shipping to Liverpool of this iron sand. The exhibition at Charlotte will most probably result in the development of a new industry in North Carolina. This is but one of the thousand ways in which the Geological Survey benefits the State.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday (Wednesday) morning, just about the break of day, Turner Davis, colored, came to his death by means of a stab in the right groin by a pocket knife in the hands of his step son, one George Dowd, colored, aged about 20 years. The affair took place in Oberlin, a negro settlement about one mile northwest of this city. The boy states that Davis made an unprovoked assault upon him, striking him on the head with his fist and then jerked him down, and in falling a knife, which he had been whetting at the time the assault was made, in his hand accidentally struck the deceased inflicting the fatal wound.

The Battleboro' Advance says: The scamp, Brewer, United States Deputy Marshal, who has been carrying on at a high rate in this section for some time, was arrested last Saturday and taken before Commissioner Keech at Tarboro, charged with extorting money from different citizens by trumping up bogus charges against them, making false representation as to his authority and intimidating them with threats of imprisonment, &c. This fellow has been allowed to carry on in this community for several months, cloaked with a U. S. commission, threatening innocent citizens and boldly threatening the county with a military guard to back him up in his nefarious demands. We understand he was committed to jail in default of bail.

A GAY DECEIVER.

A MAN RUNS AWAY WITH A MARRIED WOMAN, MARRIES HER, DESERTS HER, AND RUNS AWAY WITH A YOUNG GIRL.

About ten years ago a tailor named J. H. Bugsbee ran away with the wife of the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, a Methodist minister at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y. Mrs. Ketchum was a beautiful young woman, and everybody was surprised at the affair. The two were never heard of until two years afterward, when they were discovered in the village of Ellenville. Mr. Ketchum, in the meantime, had been divorced. Bugsbee and Mrs. Ketchum were not married until some time subsequent. They started a tailor shop in that village, and were apparently getting rich, when a few weeks ago Bugsbee disappeared, and his whereabouts failed to be ascertained.

Toward the latter part of September last a man registering his name as J. H. Buckley appeared at the Mansion House, Monticello, as the agent of the Davis Sewing Machine Company. He made a good impression by his stylish clothes, pleasing address and manners, and found a ready sale for his machines. When he came to Monticello there was living there with her parents, highly respectable but not wealthy people, a young lady named Flora Ellen. She was beautiful in face and form, and it was not long before Buckley made her acquaintance, and created in her mind a strong interest for him. He represented to her parents that he was of a wealthy family in Florida, but that he had runaway from home because he disliked the profession his father had chosen for him—that of the ministry. The Allens apparently believed his story, but objected to their daughter receiving his attentions because she was then preparing for her marriage with another. On Thursday he hired a horse and wagon. He and Miss Allen departed together, and have not been since seen. The next night after they went away, one of Miss Allen's sisters received a letter from her dated at Jersey City, in which she stated that she and Buckley were married, and that it would be of no use for any of them to write to her, or follow, as before a letter could reach them they would be miles away. A brother of Miss Allen's and the livery-stable keeper of whom Buckley had hired the horse, started at once in pursuit, the one to find if possible his sister, declaring vengeance on her seducer, the other to recover his property.

That Buckley and Bugsbee are one and the same person is settled beyond a doubt, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the young lady who has been so basely betrayed, and her sorrowing parents. She will, no doubt, be deserted in turn by the base villain, and left to return dishonored to her home. The Davis Sewing-machine Company, it is said, lose heavily by Bugsbee, he having sold many machines around Monticello, taking cash when he could get it, and negotiable notes when he could not. The notes have all been turned into cash, and all put in his pocket, no returns being made to the company. It is to be hoped that the scoundrel may be overhauled and brought to justice.—Philadelphia *Herald*.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 21.

Silent Nuptials—A Marriage of Deaf Mutes.

A novel and interesting event took place Wednesday evening—the marriage of Mr. Charles H. Cooper, of Watertown, New York, and Miss Anna R. Churchill, of New Lebanon, both deaf mutes. The ceremony took place at the residence of S. P. Churchill, Esq., brother of the bride, No. 59 Prospect street. There were about seventy invited guests, to all of whom the occasion was one of rare interest and pleasure. The parlors were neatly decorated with flowers and evergreens. At half-past 7 o'clock the bridal party descended the stairway, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, leading. He was followed by the groom, with his mother, and the bride, escorted by her brother. The bride was dressed in exquisite taste, without ostentation, and her appearance was most charming. The parties stood upon a slightly raised platform, beneath a beautiful floral canopy, and the Episcopal marriage service was performed, in the sign language, in Dr. Gallaudet, the responses being made by the same manner. Portions of the service were audibly read, the minister at the same time interpreting them with his hands to the bride and groom. The happy couple received from the company the most warm and cordial greetings, after which all partook of an elegant supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will leave at once for Watertown, New York, which will be their home. Both are highly educated and accomplished, having for many years attended the institution for the instruction of deaf mutes in New York city. It was there the acquaintance was formed which culminated in this happy event. For two years past the bride has been a teacher in an institution for mutes in Michigan.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.

SHELBY

Is a beautiful, thriving village at the head of the W., C. & R. R. R., and it is the county seat of Cleveland. It was the writer's privilege to visit this place the first Sabbath in November, in looking after the little flock of Presbyterians there, "whom, when he saw, he thanked God and took courage. The railroad, which has cost Cleveland county a prodigious amount of money, has pushed itself nearly up to Shelby, and is giving life, variety and hope to the place. We were delighted to find the leading men of the place all joining in an enterprise which lies at the foundation of all improvements. The Rev. Dr. McNeill Turner, D.D., a Presbyterian minister of great celebrity as a teacher, and who has been in charge of the Davidson River Academy in Transylvania county for some time, had come to Shelby and proposed to open a high school. The proposition was cordially entertained and a joint stock company formed, which enabled Dr. Turner to purchase property in the centre of the town, well suited for a school. And thus the way was opened in a few days for Dr. Turner to open a first-class male school, in which education will be afforded cheap enough for all classes. The school will open in February next, and $140 will pay the board and tuition of any pupil for 10 months and entitle him to all the advantages of every department free from all extra charges whatever. This (a high school) is a new thing for this section of country, but one very much needed. It will take time to establish it, but it is fondly hoped that Dr. Turner will be successful.

The Cleveland Female College is two miles from Shelby, and deserves the patronage of all that region of country. These schools are the right things in the right place, and have been started with praiseworthy intentions, and if sustained, must in a few years exercise a most happy influence. A contract has been made to build a Presbyterian church in Shelby by the first of July next. This is also a new thing in this place; but it is an object much desired and labored for by the little flock and others kindly disposed. May God's blessings attend their efforts!

The place is lively—new houses are going up—cotton is sold on the streets for the money—the stock look fat and sleek. The land around Shelby will produce cotton as finely as that around Charlotte; and Cleveland is bound soon to be one of our finest cotton counties. A few old cotton farmers would be welcomed and do well in that county. Then the Cleveland *Banner* seems to be looking after the farmers' intersts, and will be a clever and inspiring journal for the young men of the country, now that we have gotten over our national humbug—voting for a President—about the poorest thing Southern people can be engaged in. We think Plato Durham will make a good paper, without politics. Z.

North Carolina *Presbyterian*, Nov. 7th.

That was a very tende-hearted man who, on being told that his wife, who had left the house only an hour before, was drowned, and that her body was found a mile or so below, said: "She must have floated down quite lively!"

ONE LESSON ON THE GREAT FIRE.

The destruction of the most substantially built portion of Boston by fire is calculated to again direct the attention of the public to the lesson taught a little more than a year ago in Chicago, the utmost expenditure of money and ingenuity will fail to produce structures which will resist the action of the fire in a mighty conflagration. The block of granite warehouses destroyed in Boston were unparalleled in any country for apparent strength and stability.—Built of solid granite blocks, one would have supposed that they would be impervious to the inroads of the flames, however fierce; yet they were swept away as if they had been the merest wooden sheds, when the fire had gathered its full force.

But although it appears to be an impossibility to construct a street of contiguous buildings which shall be absolutely fireproof, every citizen can do something to prevent the recurrence of such calamities as have overtaken Chicago and Boston, by exercising a careful watchfulness over his own premises for the purpose of preventing the ignition of the little spark whose kindling leads to every great conflagration. Of all the so-called accidental fires which occur from year to year, annihilating millions of dollars of the wealth of the country, scarcely one takes place which is not the result of culpable carelessness.

The most common cause of fires in our large cities is the practice of running stove pipes through wooden partitions. These pipes become heated and char the wood; some day when an unusual heat is applied, this wood work takes fire, and the flames working their way between the partitions, the house is soon destroyed. Matches left carelessly where children can reach them, or dropped on a wooden floor where they are ignited by being stepped upon, or stored away in closets where the rats and mice can nibble them, form the cause of innumerable fires and a vast destruction of property. Stoves placed on wooden floors, without adequate protection beneath them, often heat the wood exposed to their influence until it is nothing more than tinder; then a coal rolling from the fire completes the work and reduces a substantial building to a heap of ashes. Kerosene and "non-explosive" oils are the cause of numberless accidental fires which might be prevented by the exercise of that care which one would suppose common sense would suggest to every householder. Steam coils for heating buildings often reduce the wood work they are fastened against to a condition easily susceptible of ignition, requiring very little extra application of heat to set them all aflame. Cotton waste and similar material carelessly left in neglected places to perform the work of spontaneous combustion have brought many a costly edifice to the ground; while defective gas pipes, permitted to go year after year without inspection, have resulted in more disastrous fires than the criminal ingenuity of an army of incendiaries could accomplish.

It may be impossible to construct a city of fire-proof buildings; but it is very easy for property holders, by carefully watching their own buildings and the servants they employ, to prevent the inception of conflagrations which may extend themselves indefinitely.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Fire and the Wall Street Excitement.

As usual in such extraordinary cases, the first reports of the losses at Boston prove to have been greatly exaggerated.—The total losses will not exceed one hundred millions, and may fall as low as seventy-five millions. Of this sum the insurance companies of New York city and State will have to pay nearly fifteen millions and the English insurance companies about as much more. The rest falls upon the Boston and Eastern companies and some few Philadelphia and Western companies. Wall street and Broadway will stand their share with only a few bankruptcies and avert the impending panic.

New York *Herald*.

The small-pox lately took off a very old and eccentric man of St. Louis, known as Dr. Hotchkiss. He claimed to be 140 years old, having been a Mason over 100 years, and expressed a determination to live until the second coming of Christ. It is said that for 20 years he has not washed himself, nor permitted a broom on the place. What a dirty old fellow he must have been!

The husband who devoured his wife with kisses found afterward that she disagreed with him.

Bridal Outfits.

We are pleased to learn that the hitherto absurd custom of making a special display of the *trousseaus* of brides is going out of fashion, and that it is no longer considered just the thing for a young lady on the eve of matrimony to invite her female acquaintances to make an inspection of her wardrobe. It is a pleasant and a good thing for a newly married woman to have a nice and even an elegant outfit in the way of clothing, but there is a possibility of carrying this matter to ridiculous excess.

Before marriage a young lady is presumed to be tolerably well equipped when she is the possessor of changes of garments sufficient for the demands of comfort and cleanliness; but when about to enter the matrimonial state nothing short of enough outside elegant dresses to stock a mantuamaker's rooms, and a sufficient quantity of underwear to fit out a ladies' furnishing store, are deemed sufficient. Why is this? Do newly-married ladies require more clothing than single ones? Frequently months of laborious work are spent by the intended bride and her friends in the making up of the immense stock of this personal apparel, and to what end? Before she is able to wear one-fourth part of the skirts, night-gowns, dresses, etc., they are either out of style or faded and yellow with age.

It was the fashion in olden times for young ladies who expected to marry to prepare a good supply of home-made linen sheets, table-cloths, towels, napkins, blankets, quilts, etc; but those days have passed, and more time and money are spent in the preparation of a modern bride's wardrobe than would have been sufficient, forty years ago, to have furnished a good-sized house, not merely comfortably, but luxuriously. We repeat, we are glad to learn that these exhibitions of bridal finery and fashionable trumpery are beginning to be regarded as vulgar and out of place.—*Phila. Herald.*

The Approach of the Cholera.

The announcement that the cholera has appeared in Desdren, two Americans being among its victims in that city, brings to mind the predictions of various scientific men that the development of the continental railway system would assist the propagation of this dreaded disease to an extent which would be likely to assume grave proportions. Mons. Fernand Papillion, a distinguished French physician, who has recently published an essay on this subject, says that the Turkish and Persian Governments have shown a great deal of intelligence and activity in hindering the movements of pilgrims and other crowds of travelers who have hitherto been carrying the pestilence with them at their own will, and that substantial progress has been made in stopping the inroads of the disease from its old quarters in Arabia, Egypt, and Constantinople.

So long as the large majority of travelers from the East, and between Turkey and Russia, came by sea, it was possible to place them under effectual supervision; but it appears to be impracticable to control the tide of railway travel. In Odessa, for instance, about thirty persons disembark daily from vessels and are placed in quarantine, while four hundred travelers arriving by rail enter the town without restriction. It is the same in Turkey.—There is a rigid quarantine established for all who come by the Danube, by the Bosphorus, and by the ports of the Caucasus; but travelers leaving Russia by railway can go through to Constantinople by way of Vienna and Barrach, without interference from the authorities. M. Papillon believes that it is on the Russian side that the dangers are now most to be dreaded. It is thought that the cholera was carried to Dresden from Pesth, the two cities being in direct railway communication with each other.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Boston Commercial, Nov. 8.

Bill Arp on the Collapse.

As the poet sed, "the agony is over." Them cards in the sleeve would hav beat any honest hand. Bes-i-des, as Thomp. Allan would say, we playd badly. Baltimore Convention, and O'Conor and Alex Stevens and a limited supply of votes has beat us. Well, we still live. I'm not going to bed about it. Old Greeley ain't no kin to me. Grant ain't neither, and thats whats the matter. I talked for Greeley and writ for him, and voted for him, but I never did hanker after him. It made such an everlastin fuss in my family I had like to run away. You see Mrs. Arp wasent rekonsiled. She were in a state, and when she aint rekonsiled things aint so plassid as a silver lake around my house. I don't mean that times is hot or desperate, but to say the least of it they are pekuliar. A man likes to have his bed and his board sereen. Don't he? So you see as my wife was a strait it dident become me to be very crooked. And I want—at home. Shes a good oman, and she'l endure everything and never grunt nor groan, but she wont compermise worth a cent. I told her I had no pertikler use for Greeley and that he was a darned old infatyated humbug, but that our paper belonged to the great unterryfide, unsatisfide, transmorgrifide Democratic party, and must keep into line. She sed some remarks about papers lyin by the day and by the week and about self respect and independence and the like, and I grew meek like Moses in a few minutes. The fact is I'm a meek man. I've laid awake of nights a ruminatin how meek I was.

Mrs. Arp thinks the paper ought to take "Truth" for a motto and work up to it. I told her it would be a dangerous experiment, but she says it has never been tried yet. If I wasent afeerd the little Arps would perish to deth durin the experiment, I would try it. Old Shank says we can't be worsted, for he has tride lyin for 20 years and it wont pay. He says it would be an episode in the press, a kurosity, something like a elephant or an eklipse or John Robyson's circus. He says sometimes a paper sukseeds by lying, like the New York Herald and the Tribune and Forney's paper, but it has to be well backed. The Herald has got so now it can quit party and set back in a cheer and tell the truth in its old age; like an old spekulator who has made a fortune by cheatin and lyin and then puts his money in stocks and retires. He says that political papers lie from 99 per cent. down to 10, and that Forney is the only editor who ever went full up to a 100 and kept it there.

Well, now that Grant has got in, I don't see any necessity of runnin the the Commercial at a high pressure. If all the lyin issues aint dead, they are past docterin.—Now is a good time to go to developin the country. We can raise children and chickens by the 1,000 in 4 years. Some of

There is a rumor that the British Post Office authorities have determined on eventually establishing a system of six-penny telegrams all over England, and that the plan is to be tried in London forthwith.—Why don't they do so here?

He Could'nt Drink Wine.

That was a noble youth who, on being urged to take wine at the table of a famous statesman in Washington, had the moral courage to refuse. He was a poor young man, just beginning the struggle of life. He brought letters to the great statesman, who kindly invited him home to dinner.

"Not take a glass of wine?" said the great statesman, in wonderment and surprise.

"Not one simple glass of wine?" echoed the statesman's beautiful and fascinating wife, as she arose, glass in hand, and with a grace that would have charmed an anchorite, endeavored to press it upon him.

"No," said the heroic youth, resolutely, gently repelling the proffered glass

What a picture of moral grandeur was that. A poor, friendless youth refusing wine at the table of a wealthy and famous statesman, even though proffered by the fair hands of a beautiful lady.

"No," said the noble young man, and his voice trembled a little and his cheek flushed, "I never drink wine, but—(here he straightened himself up and his words grew firmer) if you've got a little good old rye whisky I don't mind trying a snifter!"

Saturday Night.

Grammar as Connected with Kissing and Hugging.

The Hudson Register deals humorously with a question of grammar as follows:

"A searcher after truth writes to us, 'Which is grammatically correct,' to say 'The house is building,' or 'The house is being built;' 'The street is paving,' or 'The street is being paved?' There is a wide diversity of opinion upon this subject, but we incline to favor 'is being built,' for the following reason: Suppose you wish to express another kind of an idea, would you say, for instance, 'Johnny is spanking,' or 'Johnny is being spanked?' The difference to you may seem immaterial, but it is a matter of considerable importance to Johnny; and it is probable that if any choice were given him, he would suddenly select the former alternative. You say, again, that the 'missionary is eating.' Certainly this expresses a very different and much pleasanter idea than the form: 'The missionary is being eaten,' and the sensation is very different for the missionary, too. We have consulted several missionaries about it, and they all seem to think that the two things are somehow not the same, no matter what the grammarians say.

"But it is to be confessed that there are occasions when the difference in the form is not so marked. You assert, we say, that 'Hannah is hugging'—which, by the way, would be a very improper thing for Hannah to do; it would be positively scandalous, indeed. Precisely a similar idea is conveyed if you say, 'Hannah, is being hugged,' because it is a peculiarity of the act that it is hardly ever one-sided; there is no selfishness about it. And it is the same with kissing. 'Jane is kissing'—and her mother ought to know about it if she is—is just exactly as if we say, 'Jane is being kissed;' and the sensation is the same, although none of the grammars, by a singular inadvertance, mention the fact. It will not be necessary, however, for our correspondent to attempt to prove these last mentioned facts by practice. He must take our word for them. Unless he does so, we shall answer no more questions in syntax for him, or any one else. Our duty is to conserve the morals of the community, not to start the people to playing private games of Copenhagen."

End of the Fewel Trial—Acquital of The Accused

The trial of young Fewell, which has been in progress for over a week at Brentsville, Virginia, for the murder of James F. Clarke, charged with abducting and ruining his sister, and whom he shot dead while helpless and defenseless within the bars of a prison, resulted last evening in the rendition of a verdict of not guilty, the jury being out only a short while. Their retirement for deliberation thus appears only to have been as a matter of form. Of course the ground of acquittal must lie somewhere amongst the propositions so ingeniously woven by counsel for the use of the court in "instructing" the jury as to the ifs and buts which might be availed of to indicate insanity—but all after the shooting was done, and no longer. If any one thinks the matter of the fall of Miss Fewell has been in any way bettered, or society served, by the killing of Clarke, and now by the acquittal of the man who slew him at every disadvantage, we do not. That there is need of adequate provisions by law for the condign punishment of seduction no one can deny; but while ever a community looks only to the mode of dealing with such offenses as was resorted to in this case, no such statute and lawful punishment as should be provided can possibly be secured. If that force of public opinion which is now spent so questionably would turn itself to the good purpose of demanding and securing efficient legislation for the punishment of the seducer, or the meting out of justice according to the guilt of parties in such cases, it would be far better for the community in the end. If death is to be the penalty of seduction, let it be made so by law, and let the punishment be administered with the dignity of law.—Baltimore *Sun.*

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Bill Arp on the Collapse.

As the poet sed, "the agony is over." Them cards in the sleeve would hav beat any honest hand. Bes-i-des, as Thomp. Allan would say, we playd badly. Baltimore Convention, and O'Conor and Alex Stevens and a limited supply of votes has beat us. Well, we still live. I'm not going to bed about it. Old Greeley ain't no kin to me. Grant ain't neither, and thats whats the matter. I talked for Greeley and writ for him, and voted for him, but I never did hanker after him. It made such an everlastin fuss in my family I had like to run away. You see Mrs. Arp wasent rekonsiled. She were in a state, and when she aint rekonsiled things aint so plassid as a silver lake around my house. I don't mean that times is hot or desperate, but to say the least of it they are pekuliar. A man likes to have his bed and his board sereen. Don't he? So you see as my wife was a strait it dident become me to be very crooked. And I want—at home. Shes a good oman, and she'l endure everything and never grunt nor groan, but she wont compermise worth a cent. I told her I had no pertikler use for Greeley and that he was a darned old infatyated humbug, but that our paper belonged to the great unterryfide, unsatisfide, transmorgrifide Democratic party, and must keep into line. She sed some remarks about papers lyin by the day and by the week and about self respect and independence and the like, and I grew meek like Moses in a few minutes. The fact is I'm a meek man. I've laid awake of nights a ruminatin how meek I was.

Mrs. Arp thinks the paper ought to take "Truth" for a motto and work up to it. I told her it would be a dangerous experiment, but she says it has never been tried yet. If I wasent afeerd the little Arps would perish to deth durin the experiment, I would try it. Old Shank says we can't be worsted, for he has tride lyin for 20 years and it wont pay. He says it would be an episode in the press, a kurosity, something like a elephant or an eklipse or John Robyson's circus. He says sometimes a paper sukseeds by lying, like the New York Herald and the Tribune and Forney's paper, but it has to be well backed. The Herald has got so now it can quit party and set back in a cheer and tell the truth in its old age; like an old spekulator who has made a fortune by cheatin and lyin and then puts his money in stocks and retires. He says that political papers lie from 99 per cent. down to 10, and that Forney is the only editor who ever went full up to a 100 and kept it there.

Well, now that Grant has got in, I don't see any necessity of runnin the the Commercial at a high pressure. If all the lyin issues aint dead, they are past docterin.—Now is a good time to go to developin the country. We can raise children and chickens by the 1,000 in 4 years. Some of our folks is a tellin around how the country *could* have been saved, and all that.—Old Shank thinks he knows, but he don't. He's a good fellow, Old Shank is. He don't gas around, but jest tells me privately, and asks me to say nothin about it, which I don't. But I heard one fellow a goin it, and he said, "Gentlemen, if the people of the South had have taken my advice, this kalamity wouldent have happened. I talked to em, and preached to em, but you might as well have tried to stop a Gawtamaller hurricane with a thimble full of sulphuretted hydrogen gas."

Well, I don't like this sort nor his gas.—It don't do any good. The thing has happened—the dog is ded. Grant aint agoin to take away our bred, corn nor tobaker. As for a few little post-offices and tax collecktors, I dident care anything about 'em. Them what's got 'em needs 'em, I reken, and its took a power of low down hard work to get 'em.

We've got all the State officers, from Governor Smith down to the bottom, and I am satisfied. Hurrah for old Georgy!

BILL ARP.

P. S.—I remarked to-day in a crowd: "We are a nation of thieves," and an offisholder slipped up to me and whispered, "Call no man namss, Bill, call no names." Thars something wrong about that man.

B. A.

BILL ARP ON LIFE INSURANCE.

"Bill Arp," the famous Georgia humorist, now one of the editors and proprietors of the Rome (Ga.) Commercial, has been "interviewed" by several life insurance agents and favors the public in his inimitable style with his experience:

A friend (I suppose he was a friend) found me and wanted to see me particularly. He took me a little way back and handed me out some little thumb papers, full of figures, and said he wanted to insure my life. That skeered me worse than anything, for it looked like I was in danger, and he had just found it out. I asked him if he thought there would be a fight. He explained things to me, and I felt relieved, and declined to insure for the present. You see I felt mighty well, and couldn't see the necessity. At the next corner I met another friend, who seemed glad to see me, exceedingly.

He held my hand in his several moments. He axed me if my life was insured. He said he was agent for the best company. He then explained to me that I might die at any time; that they didn't undertake to keep a man from dying. So I declined, but expressed my gratitude for his interest in my welfare, and promised to buy a policy as soon as I got right sick.—Just as I left him I heard him call some pheller a durned phool. When I got to the hotel there was a man waitin' for me on the same business. He talked to me for an hour on the uncertainty of life and certainty of death. I thought he was a missionary. He seemed much concerned about my wife and children, and once or twice wiped his eyes with a pocket handkerchief. I knowed he was a friend, and told him I would reflect seriously about the matter.

I believe that company is a purely philanthropic institution, and would lend a fellar a few dollars if he was suffering. I think I will try to borrow from their agent to-morrow. This morning the first one come to see me again, and I konkluded I was looking mity bad, and axed him to excuse me if I was not feeling well. I went down to Dr. Alexander and I got a dose of salts. I told him I was sick, and the reason why. He told me all about it, and said there was about 100 of them fellars in town, and they bored a half inch at the first interview, and an inch on the second in the same hole, and so on till they got to the hollow, and the patients give in and took a policy. I don't know about that, but will say they are the friendliest, most sympathizin' and kind-hearted men I ever struck—only I don't like so much talk about coffins and graveyards. I didn't like the salts.

The Horse Contagion.

The malady affecting horse flesh, and which has swept over the North with more or less virulence is slow in its movement South and West, and of a milder type.—The affection is said to run its course in ten days, and readily yields to good and prompt treatment—the animals being laid up during their illness.

The disease has reached Charleston, as the following extract from an article in one of the city papers will show:

"At the Citadel there are seventy-six government horses and four mules. All of these animals are or have been sick, the disease having started on the right of the line and swept like wild-fire through the whole stable. About one half of the horses are now sick, and four of these are in a very bad condition. They all have hard, dry coughs, with profuse discharges of offensive matter from the mouths and nostrils. The method of treatment adopted, and which has proved very efficacious, consists of washing the mouth and nostrils with cold water, and then steaming with vinegar. This is done by putting a hot brick into a feed-bag, fastening it on the horse's head, and then pouring vinegar upon the brick, causing the steam to rise up into the nostrils. This causes sneezing, and rarely fails to give immediate relief. Tar is also kept burning in the stables, as a disinfectant and preventitive measure."

Although the disease has not yet reached this section, it would be well for owners of horses to watch their stock.

The following recipes are said to have been successfully used at the North:

4 oz. Spirits of Hartshorne.
2 oz. Tincture of Arnica.
1½ pints Oil of Hemlock.
1¼ pints Alcohol.
Bathe neck and underjaws.

Also, ten (10) drops of aconite on tongue three times a day.

Simple Oxymel, (Honey) 4 oz.
Menderous Spirits, 4 oz.
Good English Ale, 4 oz.
Sweet Spirits Nitre, 4 oz

This is to be thoroughly mixed in a bottle and applied internally, three times a day. In addition to this internal application a blister of tincture of cantharides and turpentine is sometimes found useful. This should be applied over night, and the horse kept cool and fed on oats and bran, with a little flaxseed mash.

The following recipe has been successfully used in some of the stables containing valuable trotting stock:

Bandage the limbs and soak bandages with spirits. Rub the throat with turpentine. Mix a small portion of ipecac and tartar emetic with molasses; put a few drops on the tongue every half hour.

Once more it is our painful task to record the loss of one of our journalistic family, taken off in the very prime of his manhood, and in mid-career of usefulness.

John Summerfield Greene died very suddenly yesterday, at 12:30 p. m., at his home in this city, in the 39th year of his age, and leaving behind him a genuine and widespread sorrow that penetrates into every branch of our business world.

Born in Newbern, North Carolina, in 1833, our deceased co-worker moved to this city in 1853 to begin his business life. Since that date he has ever been connected with Mobile; for he early attached himself to newspaper life, and has been for many years employed in the counting room of The Register. When the Walker expedition went to Nicaragua, John Green joined that ill-fated chief, and served with him until after the battle of Rivas. Then he returned and went into the Register's employ, only leaving it when he ranged himself beside the true men of the South to battle for her rights under the Stars and Bars. Serving first at Pensacola, with the Continental Artillery, he was later ordered to Virginia, where he had his baptism of fire, on the staff of the gallant Rodes, at Bull Run. Transferred thence to Garrity's Battery, he saw good service in the West, under General Bragg, taking part in Chicamanga and every other heavy action on that line, and serving through the entire war without one day's furlough. He was captured at Franklin, and, after passing through two Northern penitentiaries, was sent to Johnston's Island until exchanged. When the war ended he returned, as Captain in the 25th Alabama regiment; and soon resumed his old position in this paper, only to leave it when so suddenly summoned away forever.—*Mobile Register.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

KENTUCKY.

Deposition of a Minister.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.

The Presbytery has rendered a verdict of guilty against Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Robertson on charges of drunkenness, lasciviousness and falsehood and sentenced him to be deposed from the Ministry and suspended from the privileges of the Church unless he shows repentance fitting him for membership.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Harvard College in the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

The Harvard College suffered over a half million dollars. It will cost $300 000 to rebuild. The College has one hundred thousand dollars worth of good insurance from the quarter of a million for which it was insured. President Elliott says that the permanent loss is two hundred thousand and for this we must beg.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Election Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16.

Official and unofficial returns from every county elect Baxter, Republican, by 700 majority. The other State officers, with the Congressmen at large, supposed to be elected, are Democrats.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Holders of North Carolina Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

At a meeting of the holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina, held in this city this evening, resolved to memoralize the Legislature of North Carolina to adopt some plan in regard to the legislation of said bonds, and with this view, fund the bonds of the State by issuing bonds having 30 years to run, with 3 per cent. interest for the first five years, 4 per cent. for the next five years, 5 per cent. for the next five years, and 6 per cent. thereafter until their maturity. The bond holders of North Carolina in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere are requested to operate with the Baltimore movement or adopt some plan to memoralize the North Carolina Legislature on the subject.

NEW YORK.

Election Returns—Insurance Losses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Dewett, Liberal, has 17 majority in the 14th Congressional District.

Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy is dead.

The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as $18,752,300, distributed as follows: Massachusett companies, $29,710,000; Connecticut, $2,952,800; New York, $6,850,000; Maine, $400,000; Rhode Island, $220,000; California, $75,000; Illinois, $39,000; Missouri, $25,000; Minnesota, $50,000; New Jersey, $17,500; Ohio, $25,000; Pennsylvania, $2,776,500; Wisconsin, $30,000; foreign companies, $4,510,000.

The wool dealers, it is said, are fully covered by insurance. A large number of bales are being recovered from the ruins, the outsides of which are burned black, but the insides are good. It is believed that the direct and indirect losses will not exceed $40,000,000 after the insurance is liquidated.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A trapeze performer, named Harry Maynard, has been shot dead at Cleveland, Ohio, by a courtezan. She claims that it was accidental.

Evening requiring horses and mules in Louisville has been stopped. The citizens have organized to haul the engines in case of a fire.

The horse disease is rampant in Cincinnati, and the Fall Fair has been postponed in consequence.

The friends of Woodhull & Claflin held a meeting in New York, on Friday night, to raise $38,000 which, it is alleged, will secure their liberation. Brilliant speeches were made and $9 50 taken up. A committee was appointed to try to raise the money.

The steamship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, has been towed into Halifax with a broken shaft.

The Norwegian ship Sesostris was wrecked in the North Sea during the terrible gale of Wednesday last, and fourteen of the crew perished.

All of the Boston papers injured by the fire have arranged to continue publication.

Grant's majority in Virginia is about 1,800.

First snow of the season in Richmond last evening.

Two feet of snow in Buffalo, New York, and trains detained.

It is stated that Bismarck is recovering.

The United States Court has issued an injunction and restrainer against the State of Louisiana in the matter of making election returns to the Board of which Gov. Warmouth is President.

The officers of the Pacific Mail Company profess to feel no anxiety for the safety of the steam-ship Arizona, now twelve days overdue at San Francisco from Panama believing that the delay is due to some mishap to her machinery. The Arizona is valued at $600,000, and in accordance with the invariable custom of the Company she was uninsured.

Empress Eugenie held a fete at Chiselhurst on Friday. Many visitors were present from Paris, and a number of regiments stationed at Versailles sent boquets.

King Amedeus is no better.

It is said that Boutwell is to succeed Sumner in the United States Senate.

Receivers have been appointed for the National Insurance Company of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Banks all Right.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Knox, has returned from Boston. He reports the loans of the banks of that city at $87 000,000; surplus $20,050,000, and loss only $1,500,000. He says the financial prospects, in view of these facts, are cheerful. Business is fast resuming its usual channels.

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